

Herald Tribune

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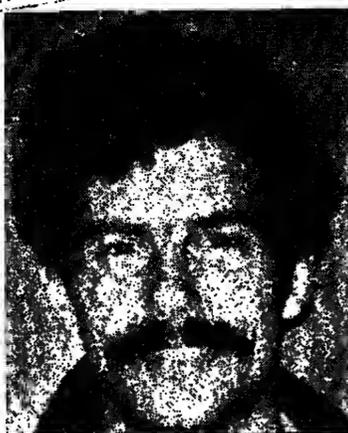
Established 1837

AT'S WEATHER-PARIS: Partly cloudy, 72-77 (22-14). Tomorrow little change...

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, etc.

Lawyer Charged 1 Guard Deaths at San Quentin

N FRANCISCO, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—A fugitive warrant and five counts of murder were issued against Stephen Mitchell Bingham...



Stephen Mitchell Bingham

San Francisco County District Attorney Bruce Bales, filed the charges, said an investigation indicated that "there was no other way that George...

Bingham, 28, vanished following Jackson's opted escape at San Quentin on Aug. 21 in Jackson, three prison guards and two white men were killed. He was the last person to Jackson, only a few minutes before the opted escape.

Vict seized the gun from his hair before the guard could get it, they said.

The incident added another grim chapter to the history of the Soledad Brothers.

George Jackson, Fleeta Drumbo, 24, and John Clutchette, 28, were charged with the murder of a guard at Soledad Prison in January, 1970. They were alleged to have pushed the guard from a cellblock catwalk.

Their cause was taken up by some black militants, including Angela Davis. She now faces trial for murder and kidnapping in the shooting in August, 1970, at the Marin County Civic Center that resulted in the deaths of a judge and three others, including Jonathan Jackson, 17-year-old brother of George.

Egypt Gets More Red Jets, Fliers Russia Reported Building Up Units

By William Beecher

CAIRO, Aug. 31 (NYT).—The Soviet Union is building up the number of Russian-piloted jet-fighter squadrons in Egypt, according to well placed sources here.

In addition to the four squadrons of MiG-21 fighters that were delivered to Egypt early last year, the Russians have recently added two more MiG-21 squadrons and two Sukhoi-11 squadrons.

Diplomatic sources say three more squadrons of the Sukhoi-11, considered one of the best fighter-bombers in the Soviet Air Force,

are expected within the next few weeks. Each squadron here numbers from 12 to 18 aircraft.

In addition, the Russians are flying four MiG-23 interceptors, primarily on reconnaissance missions over the west bank of the Suez Canal, and ten Tu-16 reconnaissance planes over the Mediterranean.

All of these aircraft, which operate from several bases stretching from Alexandria, on the coast, some 550 miles down the Nile valley to Assiut, are maintained by Russian mechanics and protected by Soviet-manned air-defense missile and artillery crews.

At this point, most analysts stress the defensive nature of the Soviet Air Force presence, which was deployed to Egypt last year in response to deep Israeli air strikes that were threatening to undermine the regime of the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

But some analysts are irritable. They think the growing Soviet air presence here is opening up an option for Moscow to commit even larger numbers of Soviet fighters if war erupts between Egypt and Israel.

Analysts note that Soviet pilots are rotated through Soviet squadrons every three to six months, thus creating a substantial pool of airmen in the Soviet Union who have learned to work effectively under desert conditions.

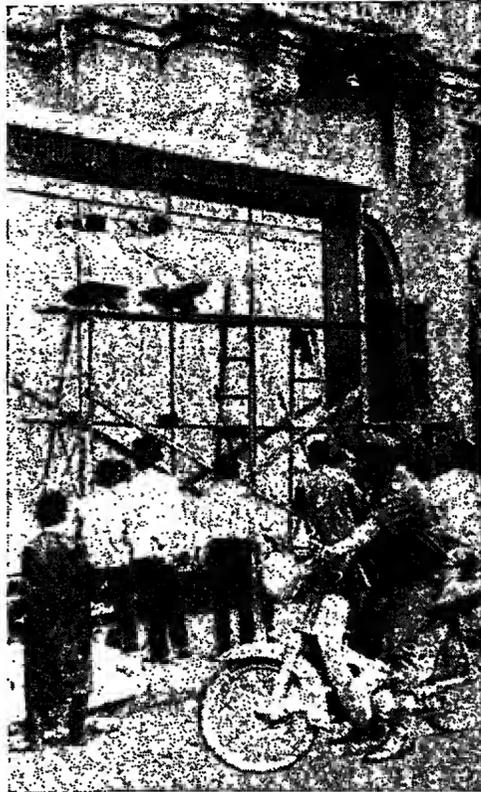
More Planes Than Pilots For another, they note that the number of MiG-21s and Sukhoi-11s that have been shipped to Egypt since last fall, more than 150, bring the Egyptian Air Force up to 550 combat jets, far in excess of the 330 jet-trained pilots in its ranks.

Some here believe the Russians are engaged in a conscious policy of prepositioning aircraft in the event they should want to fly in pilots to man them in a crisis.

Another factor concerns the type aircraft now being flown by the Russians. The Sukhoi-11 is regarded as a very capable interceptor, even faster than the MiG-21. But, like the American F-4, it is also an excellent bomber, with about twice the 200-mile operating radius of the MiG-21.

Senior analysts stress that they are not predicting that the Soviet Union is preparing for large direct involvement in any future hostilities. "On the contrary," one diplomat said, "the consensus here is that Russia would try to avoid involvement, except for the air defense of the interior, in order to minimize chances of confrontation with the United States."

"But," he added, "it would be foolish to ignore the ominous option that the Russian Air Force presence is opening up."



VIET VOYE—Crowd at Saigon City Hall yesterday where results of National Assembly elections were posted.

Report in Thieu Aide's Paper

Saigon Hears One-Man Race Won't Jeopardize U.S. Aid

By Peter A. Jay

SAIGON, Aug. 31 (AP).—The United States has given President Nguyen Van Thieu assurances that his unopposed election will not endanger the future of American aid to South Vietnam, the president's unofficial newspaper reported today.

The newspaper, Tin Song, is privately financed by a high-ranking aide of Mr. Thieu and is considered authoritative on matters related to the presidency. Reporting on a meeting last night between Mr. Thieu and U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, the paper quoted "observers" as saying Mr. Bunker told the president the Nixon administration has no intention of cutting aid to protest the collapse of the Oct. 3 election here.

The paper suggested that both Mr. Thieu and Mr. Ky

are expected to be re-elected. Mr. Ky, who dropped out of the race earlier this month declaring it hopelessly rigged against them, has asked Mr. Bunker to use the aid issue to apply pressure on Mr. Thieu.

Mr. Ky urged that he and Mr. Thieu both resign and reschedule the election for January, leaving the country under the administration of a caretaker government. Mr. Thieu has made it abundantly clear he has no intention of doing any such thing, and plans to proceed with the election whether or not he has any opposition.

The American Embassy here has revealed nothing of Mr. Bunker's conversations with Mr. Thieu, Gen. Minh or Mr. Ky.

Tin Song also reported that high-ranking—but unnamed—generals in the South Vietnamese Army have told Mr. Thieu not to resign or postpone the election. If he did so, the newspaper said, the army would take "strong action" to prevent it.

This oblique reference to a possible coup d'état, something that most diplomatic sources see as out of the question at this point, was seen here as an effort by Mr. Thieu to provide some justification for moving ahead with the election as planned.

The prevailing view among diplomats in Saigon today continued to be that there is little chance the election will not be carried off just as the president wishes.

Though Mr. Ky has declared himself out of the campaign, under South Vietnamese law his name will be on the ballot, anyway, and there were unconfirmed reports that Mr. Thieu is planning to distribute a limited amount of pro-Ky election material.

Dublin Charges British Troops With Incursions

By Bernard Weinraub

DUBLIN, Aug. 31 (NYT).—Irish Premier John Lynch said today that the British Army had failed to "control movements of their troops" along the border with Northern Ireland and that soldiers had made at least 30 "incursions" into the Irish Republic over the past two years.

Mr. Lynch added that the army's "infringement... could be prejudicial to the peace."

The statement by Mr. Lynch, killed a young British soldier on the border, chilled Ireland's relations with Britain even further over the crisis in Ulster.

Meanwhile, another British soldier died in Northern Ireland today. The army said Gunner Clifford Loring died of wounds suffered Sunday when he was shot in the head while manning a roadblock on the outskirts of Belfast.

In London tonight, the British Home Office announced that an independent committee headed by Sir Edmund Compton, formerly Britain's public defender, will investigate allegations of brutality by troops and police in treatment of the 240 persons interned in Ulster under the Special Powers Act. The inquiry, the Home Office said, will be held behind closed doors. Results will be published, the Associated Press reported.

British and Northern Ireland officials had reacted angrily, to the border slaying, charging that the killers of the 22-year-old soldier, Cpl. Ian Armstrong, had opened fire on Sunday in the tiny village of Court-bane, only five yards south of a stream that marks the border.

Army officials said that two Ferret armored cars—one of them manned by Cpl. Armstrong—had accidentally crossed the border and that Irish Republican Army terrorists had killed the soldier and seriously wounded another corporal in the ambush.

However, Mr. Lynch denied that the killers "believed" to be those of armed men—had fired from a woodland inside the Republic. His statement, which it had been expected would be conciliatory and express regret for the soldier's death, was terse and tough.

"During the past two years, the British Army has made some 30 incursions into the 26 counties (the Republic)" said Mr. Lynch, whose statement was issued from government offices in downtown Dublin. "These were brought to the attention of the British authorities at the time of occurrence and assurances were received that they were accidental and that stringent instructions



Irish Premier John Lynch in Dublin yesterday.

had been reissued to the troops to avoid such infringements. "At about 1:30 p.m. on Sunday, Aug. 29, a further infringement occurred when a British patrol consisting of two Ferret armored cars; cars penetrated about one mile into the 26 counties."

Examined in Detail The premier examined the incident in detail, based upon reports from 20 government officials who yesterday conducted an on-the-spot investigation, and ended. "The British soldiers were not shot from the 26-county side of the border. There is, on the other hand, ample evidence that heavy shooting occurred from within the six counties (Northern Ireland)... and it was firing from within the six counties that caused casualties."

"This information has been conveyed to the British authorities together with a strong complaint about their failure to control movements of their troops in border areas which could be prejudicial to the peace." Mr. Lynch heatedly denied comments from witnesses that about 110 members of the Irish Army, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8.)

Crime in the U.S.

970 Statistical Profile Shows an Increase in Both Rate and Number of Felonies, With Chances of Being a Victim Rising to 1 in 36.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP).—The Federal Bureau of Investigation released statistics showing that both the rate and the annual volume of major crime in the United States rose substantially in 1970.

The totals showed a continued steep rise of major crime in 1970—a development that could affect the political strategy of the Nixon administration, President Nixon in 1968 campaigned on a law-and-order platform critical of high crime rates under the Democrats.

over the last decade, the FBI said. United Press International noted that the statistics showed that in 1970, on the average, the chances of being murdered, robbed, raped, beaten or burglarized, or of having a purse, wallet or car stolen were 1 in 36.



Fidel Castro

With 127,000 Waiting

Cuba to Cut Off U.S. Airlift After 1,000 More Refugees

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Cuba has advised the United States it plans to terminate U.S.-financed "freedom flights" of Cubans to America after allowing a final group of about 1,000 persons to make the exodus, the State Department said today.

The department official said that while he has no accurate figures on the number of Cubans who still wish to leave their country, it is believed there are far more than Havana is willing to let leave.

The airlift, established under an agreement with Cuba in November, 1965, has brought about 245,000 Cubans to the United States on twice-daily, five-day-a-week flights.

U.S. Urges Continuation State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said the department, which deals with Cuba through the Swiss Embassy in Havana, has urged the Cuban government to permit the airlift to continue until all those Cubans who have asked to be reunited with their families in the United States have left Cuba in the airlift.

He said 33,000 persons who have registered in Cuba and been approved by both governments to make the flight have not yet arrived in the United States.

In addition, more than 94,000 Cubans whose names were submitted by relatives in the United States and approved by the U.S. government—but not yet by Havana—have not arrived in Miami, the U.S. spokesman said.

The airlift has cost the United States about \$1 million a year for chartered airliners.

French Alps Toll 77 CHAMONIX, France, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Mountain rescue officials today set the provisional death toll at 77 for climbers killed so far this summer throughout the French Alps. They said 120 were injured.

School Term Opens Quietly Many Areas of U.S. South

By James T. Wooten

ANTA, Aug. 31 (NYT).—of the South's children seek to desegregate schools as, and, in quiet contrast years, their first day of passed without major peaceful pattern held true in those where busing and balance became a part of educational process.

all districts have not yet the new term, however, ere were scattered signs of them that public would lead to disruptions classes start later this of after Labor Day.

range County, Florida, for s, the school board has vowed to defy a court plan that includes large- using. One member recently to go to jail rather implement the plan.

Decision Awaited Nashville, Tenn., large of parents who oppose are waiting for a decision appeal to the courts of a and pairing plan that has led sizable protest this last Savannah, Columbus and Ga., the opening of

Eurodollar Rates Soar

PARIS, Aug. 31 (NYT).—A temporary, artificial shortage of dollars in Europe caused Eurodollar rates to soar to levels that dealers themselves called "ridiculous" but the situation, was credited with helping to keep foreign exchange markets calm.

In Japan and France the dollar floated lower. Helped in part by Britain's new exchange controls, the dollar improved in London. It also gained in Amsterdam and Brussels and firmed in Frankfurt.

Details Page 7.

Titian Painting Stolen From His Native Town

PIEVE DI CADORE, Italy, Aug. 31 (AP).—Expert thieves stole a painting by Titian and 13 other precious works from the local church overnight. The thieves stripped this town, the birthplace of the painter, of its single work by him.

The value of the stolen art was put by experts at more than \$1.6 million.

The theft was discovered when priests opened St. Peter's archdeacon's in the church early today. They found three large canvases of the Venetian School abandoned on the floor. The thieves, police said, failed to detach them from their heavy frames.

Titian's "Madonna With Saints" was taken from a lateral chapel. The painting is signed by Titian and carries the date 1560.

The Great Transatlantic Turnabout

By Frisco Endt

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 31 (AP).—Mrs. Sarah Krasnoff's mild heart attack has temporarily interrupted what must qualify as the world's longest, most expensive and puzzling commuter trip—back and forth across the Atlantic every day for the past six months.

Grandmother Sets Some Sort of Record

The 74-year-old Cleveland widow and her grandson, Mitchell Howard Geffand, 14, have paid about \$165,000 in cash for 180 flights—to a grateful Royal Dutch Airlines.

More often than not they have not bothered to go through customs or immigration either at Kennedy Airport in New York or at Schiphol Airport here. Between flights they usually stay in the airport rest areas since Mrs. Krasnoff is reported to have turned aside KLM suggestions they go to a nearby hotel with a curt: "But it's a waste of money, isn't it?"

Intrigued airline sources believe that Mrs. Krasnoff's real reason for her non-stop traveling is to get away from relatives, who want their share of a sizable inheritance left when her husband died

some six months ago. At this point no one seems to know how much money Mrs. Krasnoff has left.

KLM officials reported that the American travelers arrived from New York on Flight 644 early in the morning, rested a few hours before boarding either Flight 641 or 643 for the return trip.

As far as can be determined, they made a single trip to Cleveland, but a day later were back to their normal routine. Their only other known defection from KLM was prompted by boredom with the sameness of menu and in-flight movies (which change only every three weeks).

But after a one-day stand with a Scandinavian Airlines System transatlantic flight back they returned to KLM.

To Avert Fund Cutoff Executive Privilege Invoked By Nixon on Military Aid Plan

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP).—President Nixon invoked the rarely used doctrine of executive privilege today to prevent the Senate Foreign Relations Committee from finding out how much the Pentagon is planning to spend on foreign military aid over the next five years.

withhold information from Congress that legislators claim they need in their deliberations. The Defense Department supplies foreign military aid to some 46 nations. The program has taken on added importance in the last two years since under the Nixon doctrine the United States will supply increased aid to a number of countries on the theory that with stronger allies able to fight their own battles the United States will not have to use its own troops.

The President's action averted a threatened cutoff of this year's \$1-billion foreign military aid package that would have taken effect today.

On July 28, the Senate committee—including Republican Majority Leader Hugh Scott—voted unanimously to invoke a little-known provision of the foreign assistance act of 1964. This would have shut off all foreign military aid funds unless the Pentagon supplied the planning documents or the President invoked executive privilege and explained his reasons.

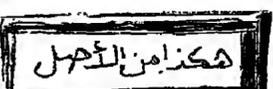
It also put the White House firmly behind Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird in the Pentagon's two-year battle with the committee chairman, Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., over the right of the executive branch to

Mr. Laird had said that there were no "current five-year plans" in existence and that all the Pentagon had at this point were tentative and unapproved plans submitted by military advisory groups. Sen. Fulbright contends that such a plan does exist.

In a memorandum to both Mr. Laird and Secretary of State William P. Rogers, the President directed that no material be provided to the committee. He echoed Mr. Laird's point, asserting that "the basic planning data and various internal staff papers requested by the committee do not, insofar as they deal with future years, reflect any approved program of this administration, for no approved program for military assistance beyond the current fiscal year exists."

He stressed that unless privacy can be maintained in exchange of these preliminary views the successful administration of government would be muted.

However, today the boy angrily turned away all questions and warned this reporter: "It's none of your business. Go to hell. If you publish anything about this I'll kill you with my own hands."



# Israeli Envoy Criticizes U.S. For Stand on Jets, UN Debate

JERUSALEM, Aug. 31 (UPI)—The United States is blocking Middle East peace efforts by withholding the supply of Phantom warplanes to Israel for political reasons, Israel's ambassador to Washington said today.

Yitzhak Rabin also criticized the United States for not opposing a UN debate on the status of Jerusalem, which he said, "would not be constructive."

Mr. Rabin made his comments to newsmen at Lod International Airport on his arrival from Washington for consultations with Premier Golda Meir and other top government officials.

The United States has not formally replied to Israel's request. Jerusalem considers the planes as vital to the maintenance of the arms balance in the Middle East and the current ceasefire.

"This policy is a mistake on the part of the Americans," Mr. Rabin said, "because the only chance for achieving an interim or an overall agreement is when the Arabs and Russians reach the conclusion they have no military chance of vanquishing Israel."

Mr. Rabin said that Washington's lack of opposition to a UN Security Council meeting on the status of Jerusalem was "a mistake."

Political sources said that Foreign Minister Abba Eban yesterday told M.J. Owen Zuerlein, chief of the U.S. Embassy Mission in Tel Aviv, that such a debate would be "futile and dangerous."

Mr. Eban said that if Jordan persisted in demanding a Security Council meeting, Israel would present strong counter-arguments "including atrocities and desecrations of holy places committed during Jordan's rule."

Mr. Rabin said that the meeting would "even be harmful to Jordan."

"Each debate in the United Nations on the Middle East does not bring any constructive results," he said. "This forum is just an ocean of words."

Meanwhile, the Israeli newspaper Haaretz said that Mr. Eban would go to the United States within two weeks for talks with Secretary of State William F. Rogers on the Middle East situation.

# School Term Opens Quietly In U.S. South

Busing Remains Issue In Scattered Areas (Continued from Page 1)

buses rumbled to and from the schoolyards yesterday, carrying black and white children without problem.

When the last bells changed integration seemed more firmly established than ever before.

School and government officials have no statistics this early in the term. But estimates based on their previous surveys indicate that less than 8 percent of the 3.2 million black students in the 11-state region are still attending classes in all-black schools.

The same approximations indicate that more than 35 percent of the black youngsters will be enrolled this year in schools that are in majority white areas.

Some confusion in Birmingham said as more than 110,000 children returned to class. Many of them were riding buses out of their neighborhoods.

A similar ratio was achieved as classes began in Birmingham, and in Jefferson County, where it is located.

"We had a little confusion—not much more than on any first day," a spokesman in Birmingham said.

The reaction of Birmingham parents to the first school day was watched closely by federal officials. Last week, Gov. George C. Wallace urged peaceful resistance to busing.

There is concern in Alabama, however, that the governor's advice may have fallen on more receptive ears in Mobile, the largest city in the state.

At Alabama said the new constitution will enshrine the "supremacy of law"—a concept frequently referred to by President Sadat since he came to power after President Nasser's death almost a year ago.

President Sadat has publicly acknowledged that miscarriages of justice occurred during the Nasser regime and has freed several hundred political prisoners held without trial.

Detainees under the Nasser regime were mainly Communists and ultrarightist Muslim Brothers.

Under the new constitution, the vice-president can assume the functions of president if the head of state is temporarily prevented from exercising his duties, Al Ahran disclosed.

But if the presidential post is vacant altogether—presumably through death or complete incapacity—the speaker of the People's Assembly (parliament) will take charge until new presidential elections.

60 Arrested in Sit-In BEIRUT, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Egyptian authorities have arrested about 60 persons in connection with a strike at the Helwan industrial complex near Cairo, Egyptian radio said today.

The detainees include active members of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only political party, trade-union leaders and workers, the radio said.

Official announcements in Cairo earlier had said members of the ASU committee at Helwan, Egypt's most important industrial center, were suspended, along with the trade-union committee and management officials.

The arrests were reportedly made to permit investigation of a sit-in strike, an almost unheard-of event in Egypt.

# Thieu Expects Vietnam Fighting Slackens; No Cut in Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

SAIGON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Ground fighting slackened across South Vietnam today, but U.S. bombers kept up their heavy pounding of the country's menacing northern frontier.

In a fourth straight day of saturation raids, a dozen B-53 bombers dumped 360 tons of explosives on suspected North Vietnamese troop concentrations, gun sites and bunkers below the Demilitarized Zone.

At the same time, the U.S. Military Command disclosed that the American troop withdrawal from Vietnam would better the target of lowering troop strength to 184,000 men by Dec. 1.

A command spokesman said authorized strength would be cut by 42,000 by the end of November. This would lower current U.S. strength of 219,000, or some 7,000 less than the goal announced by President Nixon.

U.S. Carrier Delayed Again for Repairs ATHENS, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Saratoga, an attack carrier assigned to the U.S. Navy's 6th Fleet, has postponed its sailing for the third time after further repairs were found to be necessary.

The U.S. Command said three Americans were killed, four were wounded and two armored personnel carriers and a Sheridan tank were destroyed when the enemy opened fire with machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades. Enemy losses were not known.

The U.S. Command also announced that it lifted at dawn today a special week-long alert confining 219,000 U.S. troops to operational areas and bases and restricting travel. But it gave local commanders the option of continuing the alert in their own areas if they so desired.

The alert was partly to prevent U.S. forces from getting embroiled in possible South Vietnamese political unrest and party against enemy action.

There was still a threat that the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong would renew their shelling and terror attacks this week to mark two important North Vietnamese anniversaries.

North Vietnam observes its national day Thursday and the second anniversary of the death of President Ho Chi Minh Friday.

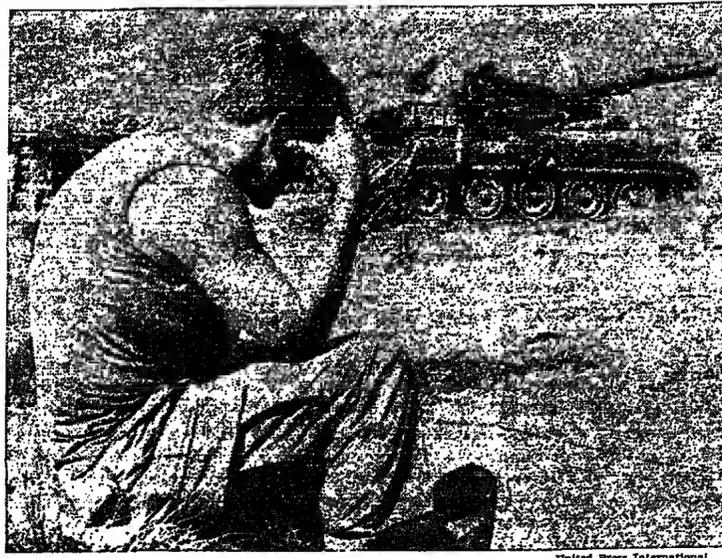
Attack in Cambodia PHNOM PENH, Aug. 31 (UPI)—A large Communist force today launched a heavy ground attack against Cambodian Army troops trying to lift the siege of an isolated provincial capital north of Phnom Penh, military sources said.

At the same time, U.S. air strikes were called in only 15 miles east of Phnom Penh to beat off a second Communist assault, spokesmen said.

The sources said the sustained ground assault came two miles behind the spearhead of the government push up Highway-6, 65 miles north of the capital.

No casualty reports had been made to this high command in Phnom Penh by nightfall, but overworked government helicopters were busy ferrying ammunition to the battle site and carrying wounded to Phnom Penh hospitals, the sources said.

Bombs at Trade Fair SALONIKA, Greece, Aug. 31 (Reuters)—Greek security police today found two time-bombs in the U.S. and Soviet pavilions at the international trade fair here, but experts defused them before they went off, police said.



THE THINKER—American GI in moment of reflection recently in Vietnam near DMZ.

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# Ky Seeks Return of Bond Posted for Oct. 3 Election

SAIGON, Aug. 31 (NYT)—Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky moved today to get back the \$7,300 bond he had posted to run in the forthcoming Oct. 3 presidential election, emphasizing that he was definitely out of the campaign but definitely not out of the political scene.

Next Thursday evening, a source in his office said, Mr. Ky will host a cocktail reception for about 30 of the political leaders of the opposition to President Nguyen Van Thieu. Many of the guests invited to the party at the vice-president's villa at Tan Son Nhut Airport have just won seats in Sunday's lower house elections, where the opposition increased its strength.

The American Embassy has given signs of being very much interested in whatever it is that Mr. Ky is up to. Staff members of the political section met with Mr. Ky yesterday, and with some of his close aides Sunday and again today.

Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker has not seen either Mr. Ky or Gen. Duong Van (Big Minh) since they precipitated the current election crisis last week by pulling out of the presidential campaign because they thought the voting would be rigged.

1-Hour Meeting But today, Mr. Bunker saw Mr. Thieu for an hour in the presidential palace. The ambassador also met with Mr. Thieu for over an hour yesterday—the first time since Aug. 25.

There was no word on what the two men discussed. Mr. Ky has proposed that, since Mr. Thieu will have no opposition if he goes ahead with the elections as he has indicated he will do, both the president and Mr. Ky should resign and have a new and more legitimate election 90 days later.

Sources close to the president say he does not think much of that plan. The president is expected to make a speech on television tomorrow or Thursday.

Mr. Ky's official campaign representative, Thai Lan, sent a letter to the president of the Supreme Court today asking for the return of a 3-million piaster (\$7,300) deposit for the vice-president's erstwhile candidacy.

The Supreme Court first knocked Mr. Ky out of the running last Aug. 5, then put him back in the day after Gen. Minh withdrew, so that Mr. Thieu would not have to appear all by himself on the presidential ballots.

Mr. Ky announced on Aug. 23 criticism in the Soviet press of President Nixon's plans to visit Peking, Secretary of State William P. Rogers said, "In reorienting our priorities in Asia, we are not forgetting the vital importance of our relations with the Soviet Union."

In a foreign-policy address to the annual American Legion convention in Houston, Tex., that was released here, Mr. Rogers noted that the Soviet news media went on expressing their concern despite Mr. Nixon's statement that his trip to China is "not directed against any other nation."

Relations With Both "The President has made it clear that our China policy is not intended as a means for turning away from serious negotiations with the Soviet Union in matters of common concern," Mr. Rogers said, "There is no reason why we should not seek to improve our relations both with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China."

Mr. Rogers said that although the Soviet Union has made no overt sign of displeasure to us about our improvement of relations with Communist China, the Soviet press has expressed concern.

"Whatever the concerns, however, they are without foundation," he said.

Responding to the continuing Trial of Colonel Hears Testimony Of My Lai GIs

PORT MEADE, Md., Aug. 31 (NYT)—Former members of the infantry unit that swept through the village of My Lai said today that Col. Oran K. Henderson asked only a few questions about the mass slaying of civilians two days after it occurred.

Most of the witnesses also agreed that, aside from a few questions asked by the colonel of a group of men on their return from the field, no investigators had approached them about the matter during their duty tours in Vietnam.

Seven of the eight witnesses who appeared today at the court-martial of Col. Henderson said they had not been questioned further about the mass slaying until after it had been brought to the attention of the Pentagon more than a year later.

The eight witnesses were not asked about further questioning. Col. Henderson, 51, the former commander of the 11th Infantry Brigade of the Americal Division, is being tried on charges of attempting to cover up the mass slaying of March 16, 1968, and of lying about it before an official Army board of inquiry.

Yahya Appoints Abdul Malik as Bengal Governor ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Aug. 31 (UPI)—President Mohammed Yahya Khan today appointed Abdul Motaleb Malik, a veteran public and foreign service officer, as governor of East Pakistan.

An official announcement said that Mr. Malik's appointment would become effective Thursday. Mr. Malik, 66, will replace Lt. Gen. Tikka Khan, who took over as acting governor and martial-law administrator after the civil war broke out in the eastern province in March.

The former governor of East Pakistan, Vice-Adm. Syed Moazzam Ashraf, resigned soon after the civil disturbances began.

# Dublin Warns On Incursions

(Continued from Page 1)

who arrived at the border after the ambush, failed to open fire on the IRA.

"Neither the army nor Garda Stochana (police) personnel saw at any time any firing from the 26 counties into the six counties," said Mr. Lynch.

"Allegations that army personnel allowed such firing to take place without intervention by them are entirely without foundation."

According to eyewitnesses in Courthouse, who were too frightened to give their names, the incident began with youths deciding to "have a bit of a lark" when the two Ferrer cars accidentally crossed the unmarked border.

They said the youths quickly drove a white minibus and two cars on either side of the two Ferrers, boxing in the army vehicles. The corporals closed the hatches of their cars and waited.

A growing crowd of youths poured buckets of water over the army vehicles, attempting to smother the engines. They let the air out of the tires, and finally began setting fire to the Ferrer cars.

As army reinforcements were called from nearby towns in Ulster, Cpl. Armstrong leaped out and shouted: "I shall count to ten. If you haven't moved those vehicles I shall shoot."

The crowd began moving away quickly, but as many as 50 armed men, hiding in bushes, then opened fire. Cpl. Armstrong, the father of two infant daughters, was shot dead through the heart.

The other driver of the Ferrer armored car, Cpl. Ronald Age, was seriously wounded.

# Rogers Reassures Russians Again on Nixon's China Trip

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (NYT)—The United States sought again today to reassure the Soviet Union that an improvement in its relations with China would not lessen the American interest in present and future negotiations with Moscow.

Responding to the continuing Trial of Colonel Hears Testimony Of My Lai GIs

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WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for various cities including ALBANY, ALBUQUERQUE, ANKARA, ATHENS, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BERLIN, BOSSUET, BUDAPEST, CHICAGO, CASABLANCA, COFFA LA SOL, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HELSINKI, ISTANBUL, LAS PALMAS, LISBON, LONDON, MADRID, MILAN, MONTECARLO, NANTES, NUREMBERG, NEW YORK, NEW DELHI, OSAKA, PARIS, PRAGUE, ROME, SOFIA, STOCKHOLM, TAIPEI, TUNIS, VENICE, WASHINGTON, ZURICH.

# Israelis Halt Relocation of Gaza Arabs

TEL AVIV, Aug. 31 (NYT)—The Israeli military administration in Gaza has stopped the thinning out of Arab refugee camps in the Gaza Strip, it was reported here yesterday.

The defense forces radio station said the evacuations were suspended this week after 13,336 persons had been removed. The evacuees represented about 6 percent of the refugees of the 1948 Palestine war living in the area.

However, some of them spurned the alternative dwellings offered by the Israelis and returned to houses in the camps.

Y. Thauk, Secretary General of the United Nations, was reported to have sent an aide-memoire to the Israeli government on the subject.

The contents have not been made public, but newspaper reports said that the secretary-general objected to the evacuations and the demolition of houses.

The Israelis have maintained that the object of the operation was security and that it has been fully achieved. The 1,957 houses that were demolished during the last month in Jabalya, Shatit and Rafah were said to have been on the designated routes of a network of roads that were built through the camp areas to enable Israeli forces to patrol them.

Bunker Hideout The camps have been used by guerrillas and saw crime and violence. In Jabalya alone, 40 murders of Arabs by Arabs were reported in the three months before the operation started. Israelis asserted that guerrilla forces were decimated during the operation and that murders in the strip have nearly stopped.

A patrol uncovered a guerrilla hideout under the floor of a house in Jabalya yesterday. The bunker was supported by iron beams and a concrete air vent opened onto the balcony of the house. A sub-machine gun, two rifles and ammunition were found inside. An official announcement said the hideout was found after an engagement to which one guerrilla, long wanted by the authorities, was killed.

Some 2,000 evacuees were resettled in El Arish, in northern Sinai, and some 1,300 moved to the occupied West Bank of Jordan. More than 80 percent remained in the Gaza Strip.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan reportedly favors a large-scale program to resettle 60,000 in 70,000 refugees, but this would require a political decision on the cabinet level and substantial funds. The evacuation, just completed was considered a security operation and was implemented on Mr. Dayan's own authority.

# Biggest A-Reactor Starts Operations

GRENOBLE, France, Aug. 31 (AP)—A Franco-German research nuclear reactor, claimed to develop the most powerful neutron flow in the world, started operation here today.

The reactor has cost 355 million francs and will cost 53 million francs a year to operate. The charge of 85 kilos of highly enriched uranium applied by the United States will be replaced once a month.

The reactor will be used for research both in basic atomic physics and in materials study.

# Crime Rate, Major Offenses Both Rising Rapidly in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

ed by 17 percent over 1969, and specifically for bank robberies, which were up 29 percent.

Rape increased by only 2 percent, murder rose by 8 percent, aggravated assault by 8 percent, burglary by 11 percent, larceny by 15 percent and auto theft by 6 percent.

Women's Crimes Crime by women was shown to be rising sharply in virtually all categories, with one notable exception—prostitution. Since 1960, arrests of women for all crimes have increased by 74.4 percent, compared to 25.7 percent for men. Arrests for prostitution declined by 43.6 percent.

The 1970 figures showed a slight moderation of the traditionally high arrest rates for Negroes as compared to whites. Whites' arrest rates showed a factor rise in many categories.

In 1969 Negroes accounted for 13 percent of the population, but 52.7 percent of the arrests for violent crimes. Last year that percentage dropped to 53.3. Negroes were the subjects of 64.8 percent of the robbery arrests and 59.9 percent of the murder arrests in 1970, but whites

were in the majority in the arrests for the other major crimes.

Although the great bulk of crimes occurs in cities, the rate of increase was higher in the suburbs and countryside. In cities of 250,000 or more population, crime rose 6 percent. In the suburbs the increase was 14 percent, and rural areas experienced a 13 percent rise.

New York City had the third-highest major-crime rate of any U.S. community, with 5,220 crimes per 100,000 population. Miami was first, with 5,242.8, and the San Francisco-Oakland area was second with 5,328.3.

In the report's section on murder, Mr. Hoover explained that because most murders were committed by relatives or acquaintances of the victim, this crime is "a national social problem beyond police prevention."

Sweden to Visit China STOCKHOLM, Aug. 31 (Reuters)—An eight-man Swedish government delegation headed by Minister of Industry Rune Johansson left here today for a week's visit to China at the invitation of the Peking government.

One passenger, on Italian priest, reported the blaze broke out after two cabin boys got into a furious row in the ship's kitchen and chased each other with knives.

The priest, the Rev. Elio Steironi, said that just before 5:30 a.m., when the blaze reportedly broke out in the kitchen, the youths "took knives and chased each other on the deck of the ship."

An official of the port authority here said that he had heard of the report but knew "nothing more about it."

# Greek Ferry Crewmen Deny Charges That They Panicked

BRINDISI, Italy, Aug. 31 (AP)—Crewmen of the Greek ferry Heleanna stuck to their story today that the utmost was done to save lives when fire broke out on their ship in the Adriatic Sea on Saturday.

Ten crewmen and the jailed captain of the Heleanna were questioned by Assistant British Prosecutor Aldo Ferrone as Italian and Greek authorities pressed their investigation into the disaster, in which 25 persons were killed.

Italian sources said that the Greek crew insisted they gave maximum assistance to the more than 1,000 persons on board the ferry, that there was sufficient lifesaving equipment on board and that they did not know the cause of the fire.

The captain, Demetrios Antipas, 43, was arrested early yesterday and charged with multiple manslaughter and negligence. Numerous passengers had accused him of abandoning the ship before evacuation was completed and had charged that the crew did little to control the panic that erupted as fire swept the ship.

The crew's account of lifesaving efforts agreed with that given by the Greek Maritime Ministry in Athens late yesterday.

As protests and accusations mounted in European newspapers, the ministry said that while the ship was being abandoned "there was complete order and no panic as has been written in the press."

Italian officials prepared to board the Heleanna anchored off this southern Italian port, for a second time to assess damage and to try to find the cause of the fire.

One passenger, on Italian priest, reported the blaze broke out after two cabin boys got into a furious row

U.S. Agency Study Finds

Driving Is Greatest Danger to Youth

By Elsie Carper

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (WP).—Driving and riding with other drivers is the greatest threat to survival now facing American youth, a federal agency reported yesterday.

The National Transportation Safety Board said that highway accidents cause approximately half of all deaths among youth between the ages of 15 and 24. The youth rate of highway deaths has risen sharply over the last four years.

The agency questioned the effectiveness of present driver-training programs and recommended a two-year probationary licensing period for drivers under 21.

Nearly one-third of the 56,400 traffic fatalities in 1969 were in the age group 15 to 24. More than 93 percent were either operators of vehicles or passengers, and less than 6 percent were pedestrians.

Although they made up about 21 percent of the driving population, they were drivers in 34 percent of fatal accidents and were more than 34 percent of the drivers in all accidents, the safety board said.

This means, the report said, that young drivers are involved in fatal highway accidents—also in total accidents—69 percent more often than their proportion of the driving population or their use of the automobile would predict.

The report said that the 17,700 youths killed in traffic accidents in 1969 represented 7,400 more than would have died if their fatality rate were the same as the rate of persons aged 25 and older.

The agency said that the sharp increase in youth involvement in fatal traffic accidents during the last four years "is probably due, primarily, to the increasing proportion of youngsters who are licensed as soon as they are old enough, and the improved financial capability of youth to own, operate, and maintain a car during periods of unprecedented general affluence."

Changes in attitudes of youth in other areas of community life may also be at work here, such as with respect to alcohol and drugs and, possibly, changes in respect for law and order," the safety board said.

Alcohol creates a "double hazard" for the young driver, the report warns. "He is an inexperienced driver and an inexperienced drinker." Among the recommendations was a special alcohol safety program for young drivers.

The report also points to two other factors that could account for the high accident rate. The cars that youths drive are likely to be older and less well-maintained than those driven by their elders.

Youths are more likely to drive motorcycles, which are "more inherently dangerous" than autos.

The safety board questioned the effectiveness of present driver-training programs in schools, pointing out that a recent California study shows that 27 percent of graduates of high school driver training courses failed the driving part of the licensing test on the first try.

The insurance industry for many years has been offering reduced premiums to drivers under 25 who have had a formal driver-education course, but the companies have no way of knowing whether driver education results in a better accident rate, the report said.

The report also was critical of current driver licensing examinations. "Most of the written examinations verify only a fraction of the necessary knowledge; the driving test normally omits highway speeds, heavy traffic, nighttime driving, or other difficult conditions," it said.

More Than 3,000 in 2 Months

French Drivers Set Record For Vacation Road Deaths

By Don Cook

PARIS, Aug. 31.—In what today's Le Figaro aptly headlined "Semblez Retourner," the French have wound up the summer vacation season leaving an appalling total of more than 3,000 dead and 50,000 injured on their highways in the last two months.

Adding to the somberness of the return to work, the government tactfully chose the month of August, while most people are concentrating on swimming, camping, to put up prices on cigarettes, telephones, postage stamps, subway, bus and suburban train tickets and gasoline.

Demolition work also began while everybody was out of Paris on the old central market pavilions of Les Halles—although President Georges Pompidou soothed public feelings somewhat by promising that at least one and maybe two of the famous wrought-iron structures would be rebuilt at a suitable site in or near the city.

But the frightful automobile accident toll this July and August comes as a real shock. The French had more killed and wounded on their roads in two months than the United States Army has lost in the last year in the Vietnam war.

Speed Limit This was the first summer that the new superhighway has been open all the way from Paris to Marseilles, and the hope had been that improved road conditions on the main artery to the Riviera would mean a drop in this accident rate. Also, last year the French finally decided to try a 110-kilometer-an-hour speed limit on major highways, except superhighways, but although initial results in cutting down on the accident rate were promising, the overall statistics got worse and worse.

The daily average in July and August was 50 deaths and 1,000 injured, according to Le Figaro, and the final death toll will be "well above 3,000." The newspaper France-Soleil adds that the overall accident rate this year was approximately 14 percent higher than in 1970.

France-Soleil then carried comparative statistics with other European countries which show that the slaughter on the West German highways is greater—although with a 14 percent increase this year it is possible that France may pass the Germans in killed and injured. Moreover, West-Germany has a population ten-million greater than France.

According to these statistics, there were 3,544 road deaths and 99,428 injured in West Germany in July and August of last year, with a 5 to 6 percent increase in incidents this year. The figures for Great Britain for the same period last year were 1,286 killed and 16,627 injured, with only a

small increase indicated this year.

In Italy, up-to-date statistics for four weeks this summer from July 26 to Aug. 22 showed 896 traffic deaths and 20,384 injuries—a rate probably little more than half the French record.

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U.S. Air Force Faulted on Race Bias

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (NYT).—A human relations team of the Air Training Command has submitted to its commanding general a strong indictment of leadership at Air Force training bases, especially on racial matters on and off base.

In an official report to Lt. Gen. George B. Simler, the 15-man team said one thing "has to be taken and understood by everyone in ATC. There is discrimination and racism in the command and it is ugly."

After a six-month study at 15 bases, the group found that "unequal treatment is manifested in unequal punishment, offensive and inflammatory language, prejudice in the assignment of details, lack of products for blacks in the BX (base exchange), harassment by security policemen under orders to break up five or more blacks in a group, double standards in enforcement of regulations."

"The cause of this is blatant supervisory prejudice in many cases, but for the most part it is the supervisory indifference to human needs," said the report.

The human relations team, whose study was ordered by Gen. Simler, was headed by Lt. Col. Hal M. Miller and included six other officers and eight enlisted men. Four members of the team were Negro and two were Mexican-Americans.

A spokesman for Gen. Simler at Randolph Air Force Base in Texas said his staff was identifying the problems in the report on which the general could act on his own authority. The others, he said, would be referred to Air Force Headquarters in the Pentagon here.

Running through the report was a consistent theme: "Supervisors, and we mean the vast majority of supervisors of all ranks [civilian included], are simply not doing their jobs. By this I do not mean that they are not mission oriented. But all up and down the chain of command there is a tragic indifference to human needs."

checks ranged in value from about \$10 to \$30. He said he did not see any canceled checks. The checks were made out to Mr. Powell.

The FBI spokesman said the boxes were turned over to investigators by the tenant, who said he found them while cleaning out a basement storage bin. His name was withheld.

FDA Prohibits Drug Alleged To Cure Cancer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (WP).—A proposal to use a controversial anti-cancer drug made from spruce tips cannot be tried out on human beings in the United States, the Food and Drug Administration has decided.

An independent committee of experts has backed the decision, saying in a report issued today that the McNaughton foundation in California that is promoting the use of the drug Lactris has not provided enough evidence showing that it attacks cancer in animals to justify starting clinical trials on humans.

Lactris is being used in other countries, including Germany and Mexico. Some Americans cross the border from California to receive Lactris treatment at a Mexican clinic.

At least one National Cancer Institute scientist, Dean Burk, believes that it is an anti-tumor agent. But most of his colleagues disagree.

Checks Found in Former Home Of Late Illinois State Official

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 31 (AP).—The Illinois Bureau of Investigation said yesterday it had found a new cache of records belonging to the late Illinois Secretary of State Paul Powell. Included in the four boxes were bundles of cashed checks for license plates.

The records were found in the basement of a Springfield apartment building by a new tenant, the bureau said.

Mr. Powell died last October and two months later it was disclosed that \$800,000 in cash was found crammed into shoe boxes and valises, much of it reported by him to his wife in the St. Nicholas Hotel, in Springfield.

The disclosure set off an investigation at the state and federal levels of Mr. Powell, the most powerful Democrat in southern Illinois at the time of his death, and of many of his associates.

A bureau spokesman said the newly discovered boxes, about the size of beer cases, were "stuffed full of old documents and checks for license plates. Several license plates also were found, he said.

The spokesman said a full inventory of the contents had not been completed. He said the



CREDIT FLANE—Two Boston University students, Ellen Western (left) and Patricia Macaluso, smiling at London's Heathrow Airport yesterday. Though penniless their financial ordeal is likely to end soon, as Pan Am World Airways has offered home flights on credit terms to the stranded students and youngsters.

'We Were Told Europe Was Cheap'

Long Wait at London Airport For Hungry U.S. Students

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP).—Stranded American students huddled on benches at London's Heathrow Airport today and complained that police won't let them sleep.

About 30 young Americans are currently camped out at the airport. They are long-haired for the most part, clad in jeans, often barefoot.

Their problem is that they have miscalculated the cost of hitchhiking through Europe and ran out of money before the date of their return charter flight.

Their numbers vary from day to day. Sometimes there are 100 or more. Often they spend a week, hungry and still sitting.

Waiting 28 Days Mike Owen, 22, of Brea, Calif., said he was waiting for eight days.

"Each night," he said, "I've sat on an airport sofa waiting for the policemen to finish their patrols. Around 1 a.m., I usually figure they have finished, but at 2:30 a.m. they wake us all up and ask to see our tickets."

Eighteen-year-old Phil Rynda from Newark, Calif., described his "hobo-like existence" of the last week.

Beside him on a couch was a jar of sandwich spread and four slices of bread.

"This is about the cheapest food, and I've been supplementing it with fish and chips," he said.

Mr. Rynda, who is studying law, is down to \$2.50. But his ticket home becomes valid from tomorrow.

Language Barrier The students stuck at the airport complain that toilet attendants cannot speak any English.

"We tried to get a shower in the Long Distance Terminal, where there is a notice saying 'for shower facilities ask attendants.' We did," Mr. Owen said, "but they are all Pakistanis and they indicated that they didn't know what we were on about. But a policeman told us they did understand but didn't want to know us."

Mr. Owen eventually found another shower in the European Terminal and paid eight pence for a bath.

Mr. Owen lost his wallet in Liverpool. It contained \$50.50. He has a British passport, because his father is British, so he asked his mother to buy a ticket to West Germany so that he could get money from his grandparents, who live there, for the flight back to the United States.

Rejected by Germans As soon as he stepped from the plane, German immigration officers sent him back to Britain. They said that his passport was not in order.

"Pan Am officials have now contacted my grandparents," he said, "and I hope to get my ticket any day now."

Some long-term student inhabitants of the airport got on the move today. One girl who had just stayed a night at the airport, 17-year-old Peggy Mantox of Cleveland, said:

"We have all been in the same boat. We were all told that Europe was cheap but the expenses came as a tremendous shock. I lived the whole summer on chocolate, cheese and bread."

Pan Am Offers Stranded Youths Trip-Home Credit

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Pan American World Airways said yesterday it will offer return trips on credit—perhaps at a special low fare—to young Americans whose charter-flight companies left them stranded in Europe with worthless return tickets.

A Pan Am spokesman said the airline has ordered its overseas offices to extend credit to any young American who presents a valid U.S. passport and gives his home address in the United States.

At the same time, Pan American asked the Civil Aeronautics Board to allow it to bring the stranded youths home for half their current round-trip youth fare.

A trip home from London, where most of the Americans are, would cost \$99.50 at this special rate. Youth fares ordinarily are applicable only to round trips.

English Church Burns WHITEHAVEN, England, Aug. 31 (AP).—Fire today gutted Whitehaven's parish Church of St. Nicholas, where the grandmother of America's first president, George Washington, is buried. Cause of the blaze, which destroyed the inside and roof of the church, was not known, the fire brigade said.

U.S. Halts Action Against 800 in May Day Protest

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (NYT).—The federal government, conceding it had little likelihood of winning convictions, has dropped criminal charges against more than 800 persons arrested on the steps of the Capitol during the May Day anti-war demonstrations here last spring.

The government's motion to dismiss the dual charges of trespass and unlawful assembly against the protesters—entered last Thursday before Judge Stanley Harris of Superior Court—left unresolved only a few hundred of the cases that resulted from the three days of mass disruptions last May 2-4, when more than 12,000 persons were arrested.

In a large number of May Day cases, judges, citing incomplete or improper arrest procedures, have ordered wholesale dismissals of the charges, mostly misdemeanors, initially brought against the young demonstrators. Although formal charges were filed in 7,803 cases, convictions have thus far been obtained in fewer than 200.

The dismissals followed by a month a trial in which eight of those arrested at the Capitol were acquitted after five hours' deliberation by the jury. According to defense lawyers, the trial was meant to serve as a "test case" that would determine whether the remainder of the Capitol cases would be prosecuted.

SALT Delegates Meet HELSINKI, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—U.S. and Soviet delegations to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks held their 16th plenary session of the Helsinki round here today. The meeting at the U.S. Embassy lasted two hours.

1972 Pontiacs Include Bumpers To Absorb Shock

DETROIT, Aug. 31 (NYT).—The General Motors Corporation's Pontiac division announced yesterday that there would be an energy-absorbing bumper on all its 1972 standard-sized cars, a forerunner of the bumper to come on the automobiles.

General Motors executives also said that they were making optional some equipment that was to have been standard on 1972 models. The change was made because the company must sell new models at 1971 prices during the government's 90-day price freeze.

The bumper of the 1972 Pontiac is aimed at allowing a five-mile-an-hour collision into a parked car without any damage to the front end. The 1973 cars are by federal law to be able to absorb such a 10-mile-an-hour shock.

The Pontiac bumper will be backed by two telescoping steel boxes containing urethane, a rubberized plastic. The bumper gives when hit and bounces back to its original position. In 1973 cars the system will change again and shock-absorbing cylinders likely will be used to protect front ends in minor collisions.

Court Rules Alaska A-Test Can Be Held

Judge Says Delay 'May Cost Us Liberty'

By Sanford Ungar

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (WP).—A federal judge has ruled that the largest underground atomic explosion ever planned by the United States—scheduled for early October beneath an Alaskan island—will comply "with all relevant laws and treaties," and can go on.

Rejecting a challenge by scientists, environmentalists and anti-war groups, U.S. District Court Judge George L. Hart Jr. said that to delay or cancel the controversial blast, code-named Cannikin and to take place 5,200 feet below Amchitka Island in the Aleutian chain, "may cost us our entire liberty."

It was the second time in less than a week that Judge Hart had ruled in favor of the Atomic Energy Commission's plans for the Cannikin test. Last week he rejected efforts by 23 members of Congress to have published a secret report which allegedly approved President Nixon against approving the test of a Spartan ABM warhead.

Appeals Expected Both cases are now expected to be taken to the U.S. Court of Appeals within the next few days. Legal sources say the Aleut League, made up of Alaskan natives who live near the test site, will also file suit in the U.S. District Court in Alaska later this week, questioning the safety aspects of Cannikin.

In the latest lawsuit to be rejected by Judge Hart yesterday, the Committee for Nuclear Responsibility and seven other organizations contended that the AEC had violated the national environmental policy act in planning the test and that the blast itself may violate the 1963 limited test ban treaty. They charged that the AEC's "containment" theory—which promises that all radioactive material produced by the test will be absorbed by underground rock—has gone wrong in 18 other tests and could fail again, and said the AEC had taken a "blatantly optimistic approach" to the possible dangers of Cannikin.

Judge Hart acknowledged during the hearing that he accepted the AEC's uncertainty over some of the effects of the blast, "We learn by trial and error," he said during a heated exchange with attorney David Sive of New York. "Are we to halt all of these things so long as there is any possibility of error?"

The judge also rebuffed the contentions of the environmental groups, including Friends of the Earth, the Sierra Club and the Wilderness Society, that Cannikin will kill large numbers of sea otters and sea lions, as well as destroy nests of two of the world's rarest birds, the peregrine falcon and the American bald eagle.

Insisting that the national defense aspects of the case were crucial, the judge sharply questioned Mr. Sive about the attempt in the courts to prevent nuclear testing. "Do you suppose a similar thing to this is going on in a couple of other countries in the world?" Judge Hart asked.

800 in May Day Protest

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The government's motion to dismiss the dual charges of trespass and unlawful assembly against the protesters—entered last Thursday before Judge Stanley Harris of Superior Court—left unresolved only a few hundred of the cases that resulted from the three days of mass disruptions last May 2-4, when more than 12,000 persons were arrested.

In a large number of May Day cases, judges, citing incomplete or improper arrest procedures, have ordered wholesale dismissals of the charges, mostly misdemeanors, initially brought against the young demonstrators. Although formal charges were filed in 7,803 cases, convictions have thus far been obtained in fewer than 200.

The dismissals followed by a month a trial in which eight of those arrested at the Capitol were acquitted after five hours' deliberation by the jury. According to defense lawyers, the trial was meant to serve as a "test case" that would determine whether the remainder of the Capitol cases would be prosecuted.

SALT Delegates Meet

HELSENKI, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—U.S. and Soviet delegations to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks held their 16th plenary session of the Helsinki round here today. The meeting at the U.S. Embassy lasted two hours.

1972 Pontiacs Include Bumpers To Absorb Shock

DETROIT, Aug. 31 (NYT).—The General Motors Corporation's Pontiac division announced yesterday that there would be an energy-absorbing bumper on all its 1972 standard-sized cars, a forerunner of the bumper to come on the automobiles.

General Motors executives also said that they were making optional some equipment that was to have been standard on 1972 models. The change was made because the company must sell new models at 1971 prices during the government's 90-day price freeze.

The bumper of the 1972 Pontiac is aimed at allowing a five-mile-an-hour collision into a parked car without any damage to the front end. The 1973 cars are by federal law to be able to absorb such a 10-mile-an-hour shock.

The Pontiac bumper will be backed by two telescoping steel boxes containing urethane, a rubberized plastic. The bumper gives when hit and bounces back to its original position. In 1973 cars the system will change again and shock-absorbing cylinders likely will be used to protect front ends in minor collisions.

School Tax System in Calif. Favors Rich, Court Decides

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (WP).—The California Supreme Court yesterday struck down as unconstitutional the state's entire system of financing public schools, saying that its effect was to provide more money for rich children than for poor.

The ruling is binding only on California. But, if it stands up, its implications are nationwide. California's financing system, which is based largely on local property taxes, is the same one in use in almost every other state.

It has the same effect in almost every other state, too, producing what the judges called "wide disparities" in revenue for each child between rich school districts and poor ones.

About 80 percent of the school funds raised nationally and about 56 percent raised by each California district come from local property taxes.

"That the judges said, 'makes the quality of a child's education a function of the wealth of his parents and neighbors.'"

"Districts with small tax bases simply cannot levy taxes at a rate sufficient to produce the revenue that more affluent districts produce with minimum effort," they wrote, and richer districts "can provide a high-quality education for their children while paying lower taxes."

The judges ruled 6 to 1 that "such a system... must fall before the equal protection clause" of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, which guarantees every citizen "the equal protection of the laws."

The ruling was issued on a suit filed by private California civil rights lawyers on behalf of parents and children from several Los Angeles County school districts.

Similar suits have been filed in recent years in Illinois, Michigan and New York.

Detroit Gets U.S. Aid To Battle Pollution

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency yesterday announced two grants totaling \$4.9 million for Detroit to help curb pollution in Lake Erie.

EPA administrator William M. Ruckelshaus said that the funds followed an agreement last June between the federal government and the city to accelerate the pollution abatement program there. The agreement was reached after the EPA gave Detroit 130 days in which to halt violations of federal and state water quality standards or face possible court action.

UN Starts Sept. 21

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Aug. 31 (UPI).—The next session of the General Assembly, which is expected to decide sometime in October who will represent China in the United Nations, will open formally Sept. 21, a UN spokesman announced yesterday.

Kahane Forming Armed Units To Patrol Flatbush Streets

By Emanuel Perlmutter

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT).—More than 1,500 persons packed Samuel J. Tilden High School in East Flatbush, last night at a meeting called by the Jewish Defense League to organize citizens' car patrols and to arm residents of the area with .22-caliber rifles.

The meeting was called as a result of the murder in the last fortnight of two storekeepers in that neighborhood by armed intruders. Circulars were distributed at the meeting asking the signers to send a check for \$30 to the league for the purchase of 22-caliber rifles.

Rabbi Meir Kahane, head of the league, said that the self-defense group would be formed at a meeting tonight in a synagogue in East Flatbush.

He bitterly attacked Mayor John V. Lindsay and the police for allegedly failing to protect residents of the area and said that the residents would take things into their own hands. His remarks were greeted by spirited applause by the perspiring assembly.

Flag and Coffin Open-collared and tieless, Rabbi Kahane delivered his oration from a lectern draped with an Israeli flag. In front of the lectern was a gray coffin to which orange and blue stickers of the defense league had been pasted. Six motormen's candles in tumbler glasses rested on top of the coffin.

After the meeting, many took part in a parade through East Flatbush. Six members of the league, clad in green beret uniforms, carried the coffin.

About 100 persons marched to the Canarsie police station to protest the arrest of two youths at the high school. The police, who charged them with illegal possession of dangerous weapons, said that the two were carrying heavy sticks.

Earlier yesterday, Rabbi Kahane, who was charged with inciting a riot last December outside the Soviet mission to the United Nations, pleaded guilty in Manhattan Supreme Court to the lesser charge of unlawful assembly.

The rabbi, who originally pleaded not guilty to a three-count indictment, was told by Justice Andrew R. Tyler to return to court Oct. 13 to be sentenced. The mayor sentenced the 35-year-old leader of the defense league could receive a one-year term in jail.

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U.S. Recognizes Bolivia WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP).—The United States today formally recognized Bolivia's new anti-Communist government in which took power by a coup Aug. 22.

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Obituaries

Adm. John H. Godfrey, 83, Of British Naval Intelligence

LONDON, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Adm. John H. Godfrey, 83, Britain's director of Naval Intelligence during the 1939-1942 war years and later director of the Royal Indian Navy, died Sunday, his family said today.

Adm. Godfrey was largely responsible for organizing intelligence to run in concert with operations, a change from previous years in which naval intelligence was a virtually independent service.

For his personal staff, Adm. Godfrey recruited lawyers, writers, scholars and journalists, including young stockbroker Ian Fleming, later the author of the James Bond novels.

Adm. Godfrey took much of the blame—perhaps unjustly, since he had but recently taken charge—for some of the early war intelligence errors: the failure of the Norwegian landings, underestimating the speed and power of the German battleship Bismarck and the insecurity of early convoy signals.

Perceptive observers blamed these shortcomings rather than previous peacetime parsimony. When he left intelligence, it had attained a high degree of efficiency.

He commanded the Royal Indian Navy from 1942 to 1945 and was later criticized for his treatment of a mutiny navy disturbances and demonstrations at the time of demobilization.

Capt. John Leacroft BENHILL, England, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Group Capt. John Leacroft, 82, a World War I flying ace, has died, his family announced yesterday.

Capt. Leacroft, who battled in the skies over Flanders in his Spad single-seater, knocked down Rome Gets Rain After 82 Days

ROME, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Heavy rain fell on Rome today—fulfilling the prayers at least of Angelo Cardinal dell'Acqua—and ending an 82-day drought.

Cardinal dell'Acqua, Pope VI's vicar for Rome, called on the city's Roman Catholic priests to pray for rain during church services Sunday.

The last time rain worth measuring fell on Rome was June 10, making this the longest drought in memory.

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PARIS AMUSEMENTS IN ENGLISH TRIOMPHE PANTHEON

The landlord's getting just about everything but the rent!

THE LANDLORD COLOR by DeLuxe Directed by Arthur

21 German aircraft in 11 months during 1917-18. His squadron waged constant dogfights with the "Red Baron," Baron Manfred von Richthofen, the young German ace.

Capt. Leacroft was twice decorated for "conspicuous gallantry" during the First World War.

Georges Louis Peissel

ROBIE, Aug. 31 (AP)—Georges Louis Peissel, 61, a high executive of the United Nations World Food Program, died today in his office at UN Food and Agriculture Organization headquarters here. He was a French national.

Mr. Peissel served as director of external relations and general services of the world food program, and frequently as acting director.

He joined the United Nations as controller of UNESCO in Paris in 1947, and held the post until transferred to New York in 1949. He served in New York for 16 years, first as UN director of documents and later as director of the UN conference department.

He came to his last post here in 1965.

Mrs. Philip W. Pillsbury

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 31—Mrs. Eleanor Bellows Pillsbury, 58, a leader in national health activities, has died of cancer at her home in Wayzata, Minn.

She was the wife of Philip W. Pillsbury, former president and chairman of the Pillsbury Co.

Mrs. Pillsbury, president of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America from 1950 to 1963, had been active in the organization since 1939. She was instrumental in the development of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, having traveled thousands of miles to speak for it to village and academic groups in Europe, the Middle East and the Far East.

When Mrs. Pillsbury visited India, Mohandas K. Gandhi twice invited her to discuss the organization with him. For her leadership in Planned Parenthood, she received the Albert and Mary Lasker Award in 1953 and in 1966, the Planned Parenthood Federation gave her its Margaret Sanger Award.

As hostess at Pillsbury baking contests around the country, Mrs. Pillsbury once said she had been "Den mother" for all the contestants.

China Asserts Uganda Lied Over Colonel

Protest Is Lodged Over Battle Death

HONG KONG, Aug. 31 (Reuters)—China has protested strongly to Uganda over the Ugandan claim that a Chinese colonel fighting with Tanzanian forces was killed in a recent border clash, the New China News Agency reported today.

In a protest note lodged yesterday, Peking told the Ugandan government the claim was a lie and was a serious provocation against China.

Ugandan President Idi Amin had announced in Kampala last week that a Chinese colonel had been killed in a flareup of fighting along the country's border with Tanzania. He later ordered the man's body to be put on public display.

In Dar es Salaam, Tanzanian officials said the body was of a Tanzanian police officer of mixed African-German heritage.

Peking's protest note said: "The Ugandan government exhibited the dead body of the so-called Chinese colonel to whip up anti-China sentiments."

Uganda Alerts Forces

KAMPALA, Uganda, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Uganda's armed forces stood by on full alert today. Unofficial reports said fighting continued on Uganda's southern border with Tanzania.

President Amin, back in Kampala after a three-day tour of northern Uganda, personally was directing Ugandan operations. He told women he had assumed the job of chief of staff.

But there was no official news of the situation at the border since Mr. Amin said yesterday that a Ugandan soldier had been killed in a Tanzanian attack and a Tanzanian patrol was six miles inside Uganda.

Chinese Generals Leave Romania; Chou Visit Seen

BUCHAREST, Aug. 31 (AP)—A team of high-ranking Chinese generals, testing new military cooperation, left Romania today, Romanian informants hinted strongly that their visit would be followed by one from Prime Minister Chou En-lai before the end of the year.

Without speaking in precise terms, Romanian sources have given the impression in the last few days during conversations with Western diplomats and newsmen that a visit by Mr. Chou to the Balkans—Romania, Yugoslavia and Albania—was being set up, probably in November.

A Hungarian newspaper, Magyar Hirtel, reported earlier this month that Mr. Chou would visit Tirana, Belgrade and Bucharest in the fall and warned of a possible "anti-Soviet axis" emerging in the Balkans.

But there has been no official confirmation of such a tour by Mr. Chou. The Yugoslav government has, however, extended an invitation for a Chinese government delegation to visit Belgrade.

A communiqué released in Bucharest today in connection with the military delegation's departure for Beijing after ten days of talks and visits referred to "the common wish to further develop contacts and exchange delegations."

Scheel to Discuss UN Membership For 2 Germans

BONN, Aug. 31 (Reuters)—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel will broach the question of the two German states' joining the United Nations during talks with Secretary-General U Thant in New York next month, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said here yesterday.

Mr. Scheel is due in New York Sept. 27, and the spokesman held a press conference the minister will be having formal consultations with 30 foreign ministers during the opening session of the General Assembly.

These will be the first general exchanges on a government level since the conclusion of last week's Berlin agreement, expected to be signed by the ambassadors of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union on Thursday, and which opens the way for Bonn to resume its "Ostpolitik" (eastern policy) of reconciliation with the Communist bloc.

The Two Congos In New Dispute

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31 (AP)—The recurrent dispute between the two Congos—Kinshasa and Brazzaville—took a new turn yesterday with the expulsion from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa) of the embassy personnel from the other Congo, the Agence Congolaise de Presse in Brussels reported.

The dispute flared up again a few weeks after the announcement in Kinshasa of the discovery of alleged "subversive organizations," one of them supposedly inspired by the Popular Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville). Some of the people arrested in Kinshasa allegedly confessed they were working for Brazzaville interests.

Congo Brazzaville President Marien Ngouabi has offered to send an envoy to look into the affair with Congo Kinshasa authorities. Relations between the two Congos were broken two years ago and re-established in June.



BEAUTY AND THE BEAST—French artist Georges Secan looks quite satisfied in front of his latest creation. On Monday he saw an ugly iron frame that was spoiling the view of the Milan Cathedral. Yesterday he turned that frame into a horse, with the above result. 'Tis true, beauty is in the eye of the beholder.

U.S. Navy Closes Old Philippines Base

By Henry Kamm CAVITE, The Philippines, Aug. 31 (NYT)—The U.S. flag was lowered at Sangley Point Naval Station, ending a 73-year-old chapter of American naval history and opening a time of trouble for this town of 76,000 across the bay from Manila.

The nationalistic fervor that makes some political leaders and student activists demand the immediate closing of all American bases in the Philippines finds no echo in the towns that depend for much of their economic livelihood on the presence of American military men.

"How can you be a nationalist when you're hungry?" said Dr. Cresencio S. Bellofor, the city health officer and a survivor of the Bataan Death March. "When my country can depend on itself, I'll agree."

The physician, who said he was a nationalist before most of the present activists were born, did not mean military dependency but the inability of the Philippines to provide work for those who lost their livelihood with the departure of the Americans.

In a day of random interviews, the only persons expressing pleasure at the turning over of Sangley Point to the Philippine Navy were officers who hailed the acquisition of a new military asset.

The people of Cavite who used to work for the U.S. Navy or made their living from sailors and their families are putting most of their hopes in finding similar work at the Subic Bay Naval Station, which remains open.

Only a few dozen of the 1,400 Filipinos directly employed by the Navy have been transferred to Subic, but the others remain hopeful. Many often take the five-hour bus ride to Subic to inquire, but return disappointed.

A similar number of Filipinos were working under contract in various domestic capacities to the 1,500 American sailors and their families and have now joined the great number of unemployed or chronically underemployed of this country.

"No more Americans, no more waitresses laughing and smiling," said Mayor Fidel D. Dones. "Cavite has become a ghost town." Cavite now relies for work on a small furniture factory, a Philippine naval base, a small abeyard and subsistence fishing.

The closing of the base, decided on last November, came at Philippine request, but American officials conceded that it would not have been agreed upon if it did not fit in with the reduced American military presence in Southeast Asia.

Hypochondria Rises Among Workers, U.K. Study Finds

LONDON, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Britain is becoming a nation of softies, according to a report out today. Workers just do not shrug off a headache, earache, sprain or strain as they used to.

The report was published by the Office of Health Economics, an independent fact-finding body set up by the British drug industry. It put the cost of working time lost through minor ailments at 2500 million annually.

Since 1954, the report said, the number of absences through sickness has steadily risen. Time off for all kinds of illness works out at an average of 15 days a year for every worker in Britain, it said.

"The increase is not due to a rise in the severity of sickness," the document said, "but more probably to a decline in the amount of discomfort people are prepared to suffer. This is reflected in the increase in the absence for relatively minor cases of sickness, such as nervousness, headaches, sprains and strains. . . . Minor ill health is now no longer ignored or tolerated."

The report said bronchitis was the biggest single cause of absence, accounting for 11.3 percent of days lost; headaches, depression and other "personality disorders," 9.2 percent; stomach upsets or "digestive disorders," 6.6 percent, and flu, nearly 5 percent.

British Police Chief's Widow Would Restore Death Penalty

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP)—While detectives and constables combed Britain today for two dangerous killers, the widow of a murdered police chief endorsed the restoration of the death penalty.

"If the country were at war, nobody would mind the enemy being killed. And, in my opinion, the country is at war—against criminals," Mrs. Maureen Richardson, 35, said.

Her husband, Superintendent Gerald Richardson, 38, was killed by bandits who were fleeing with guns worth £30,000 after a raid on a jewelry shop at Blackpool in northwest England.

Police are looking for Frederick Joseph Sewell, who is suspected of killing the policeman.

Today, Mrs. Richardson said: "I want hanging back for premeditated murder. If you put a loaded gun in your pocket, that is premeditated. I don't want hanging back because it was my husband who died. It could have been a child in that street."

Letter to Public In a letter to the public, Mrs. Richardson made this appeal: "Please, please do not stay the silent majority but make your voice heard. If each and every one of you put pen to paper and wrote to your member of Parliament expressing your views strongly, something must surely be done."

The Citizens' Protection Association formed nine months ago, has promised Mrs. Richardson the full support of its 9,000 members.

And the Monday Club, an influential group of right-wing Conservatives, called today for stiff, swift sentences and genuinely deterrent conditions in

Soviet Press Studies Case Of Scientist Who Tried to Flee

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Aug. 31 (NYT)—A young Soviet physicist who had foreign friends, listened to overseas broadcasts, and who read and distributed underground publications, was sentenced last week to eight years in a prison camp for attempting to leave the Soviet Union with a Swiss passport.

Usually, the trials of such dissidents as Dmitri F. Mikheyev receive little or no publicity here. But Soviet authorities have decided to make the "downfall" of Mr. Mikheyev, 30 years old and a candidate for a doctorate, an example to Soviet youth.

Mr. Mikheyev's case, in a sense, was a Soviet tragedy. At the time of his disillusion with Soviet society, he had reached the height of prestige here: he was a graduate student in the physics department of Moscow University; he was virtually guaranteed a good job upon receiving work.

Young Communist League paper recently devoted two articles to the case. The mass-circulation weekly magazine Ogonyok began a series on Mr. Mikheyev's life yesterday.

In what is believed the first appearance of the word in an official Soviet publication, Ogonyok sharply attacked samizdat, which comes from the Russian words for "self-published." The magazine said the term, which has come to mean underground publications, in effect means "anti-Soviet."

Posting as Swiss Mr. Mikheyev was arrested by the KGB last October at Moscow's Sheremetyevo International Airport as he was about to board a plane to Vienna. He was posing as Francois de Perregaux, a 33-year-old Swiss who was a friend of some foreigners whom Mr. Mikheyev had met at Moscow University and who had agreed to help get him out of the country.

Mr. de Perregaux had come to Moscow on a tourist visa and had given his documents to Mr. Mikheyev, hoping that authorities would not look too closely at the passport photograph.

At the trial, which ended last week, Mr. de Perregaux was sentenced to three years in a prison camp, Mr. Mikheyev, who had been accused of treason for trying to leave the country illegally, received eight years.

The trial underscored the difficulties Russians face in travel abroad. To get exit documents, a Soviet citizen must undergo close scrutiny and get recommendations from his place of work and the local Communist party organization.

Mr. Mikheyev apparently knew he could never get such permission, since his dissident views were known.

Ogonyok said that Mr. Mikheyev had always been a gifted student, but that even at an early age he felt that he was superior. His active disillusion with Soviet society began when he entered Moscow University, where he became friendly with foreign students and with some Soviet dissidents, the magazine said.

Foreign Microbe Ogonyok said the "microbe" of Mr. Mikheyev's "disease" was planted by a Finnish student and encouraged by a Russian named Ovchinnikov.

"Like many physicists, Mikheyev was fascinated with philosophy. But here he had a bad adviser—Ovchinnikov, a small, bitter man who was always complaining. Meeting with Ovchinnikov, Mikheyev had long discussions.

"Police and policemen's wives are gravely concerned at what they consider to be the lack of protection police officers are afforded by the criminal law today."

Total criminal offenses in Britain have jumped from 461,435 in 1950 to 1,555,995 in 1970. Violence against persons rose in the same period from 6,349 cases to 21,850.

Hanging was abolished in Britain in 1969, but there have been frequent calls for its restoration, especially for the killers of police and children.

Man Says He Killed Peace Corps Woman MONROVIA, Liberia, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Caterpillar-tractor operator Robert Toe, arrested as killer of Peace Corps volunteer Marsha Lynn Raspo, told police today he killed the American woman because she refused to lend him money, a police spokesman said.

Mr. Toe was arrested in Geddin Nimbo County, 250 miles from Monrovia, where he was working on a rice paddy, the spokesman said. Miss Raspo, 22, died Thursday of stab wounds in the head, chest, arm and neck. She came from Winthrop Harbor, Ill., and had been in Liberia 11 months.

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### Venice Hopper Does It Again in 'Last Movie'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

VENICE, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Ever since "Easy Rider" struck gold and revived Hollywood thinking, movie people have often asked one another, "What will Dennis Hopper do next?"

His new film, "The Last Movie," has just had its world premiere at the Venice Festival and reactions—as was the case when "Easy Rider" was first seen at the Cannes Festival three years ago—have been mixed. He has not repeated himself, but he has done it again.

"The Last Movie" is a movie-within-a-movie, but Hopper lends the often treacherous device a lively originality and an ingratiating, contagious humor. A Californian company, filming an earlier remake of "Billy the Kid" in Peru, completes work and goes home, leaving behind a minor member of the crew who has fallen in love with the people and a native prostitute.

He soon discovers that the location shooting has had an odd effect on the Indians who have observed it. They set about playing at movie-making, with wicker replicas and microphones in lieu of equipment, and with a loud-mouthed chieftain replacing the departed director. They have not understood that the film is not a movie, but a movie about a movie, and the proceedings are so dangerous that the village priest begs the lingering Yankee to impose restraint.

He obligingly curbs the crude realism and joins in the game, though he is fearful that he may become the human sacrifice of some ritual. This and the gringo's encounters with an American businessman and his family and with a moonlit gold prospector and his on-again, off-again love affair with an Indian girl comprise the scenario, which Hopper realizes with a playful use of technique, free and fresh, keeping the screen amusingly and spontaneously alive. He is in doubt as to how to let go and in the final 20 minutes provides multiple endings. His intention here being to emphasize the alienation of the actor from his role. This is an interesting, though over-lengthy experiment and the audience may come, restless. He himself evokes the Kansas stranger in Peru, contributing a performance of charming modesty. Thomas Milford is the local priest. The others, for their purposes, suffice. Hopper's second film, like his first, is the work of an exploring, imaginative artist, a motion picture of striking personality and feeling content.



Michael Winner, director of "The Nightcomers," left, with star Marlon Brando.

Ken Russell's "The Devils" is a bold and broad screen version of Aldous Huxley's book about a 17th-century priest who tried in vain to protect his tolerant city of London from the grip of Richard's bigotry. As this courageous cleric led a lascivious private life, it was not difficult to level charges of witchcraft against him and he was tried and condemned to the stake on the false witness of a humiliated jealous mother superior.

The material contains the stuff of fine tragedy as John Whiting's dramatization has proven, but Russell has accented its melodramatic and sadistic elements and delivered a violent and vulgar spectacle as full of torture as Torquemada's grandmother. Living skeletons are broken on the wheel, the thumbscrew and boot are liberally and vigorously applied, and in one long-lasting tableau, a convent of nuns, most of them naked, are exorcised by the witch-hunters.

The production is as lavish as it is loud, an attempt at something in the florid manner of "Soyuzdetfilm," but instead of first-rate Fellini, the result is fifth-rate Peter Brook. Oliver Reed, both as the naive churchman of the beginning and as the martyr—who is graphically burned to ashes in a particularly repulsive climax—scores strongly, but Vanessa Redgrave as his deformed enemy seems to be emulating Lon Chaney in his more expressive moments.

The high literary tone of Whiting's play is preserved only in the scenes between the priest and his mistress. London appears to be almost exclusively populated by "cockney" writers and even Richelieu—his very name receives various pronunciations—has the

common touch. The dialogue is jolting with such non-17th-century and non-French colloquialisms as "Bye, bye, blackbird" and "Where did you pick her up?" being tossed about when the company is not screaming in torment.

The mania for improvement runs rampant these days and now Henry James has been rewritten for the screen. Michael Winner's "The Nightcomers," another English entry here, relates the events leading up to the beginning of "The Turn of the Screw."

The valet and the dead governess of the original have been resurrected to re-enact the corruption they have worked on the two children at a stately country mansion. Sex, cruelty and smoldering violence predominate this free transposition of the novelette's characters. Michael Hastings has composed a thriller out of the suggested elements of the James story and it is excellently performed and intelligently directed.

It is certainly not likely that the fastidious James would have put on paper such a scene as that in which a brutal servant ties up a ladylike nanny while the adolescent heir to the house peeks through a keyhole at their amorous play. This is the domain of Zola and Octave Mirbeau, with the shocks of the permissive cinema replacing the measured pussy-footing of James. Marlon Brando, who has acquired an Irish brogue for this assignment, succeeds in conveying the inner evil that lurks in the sinister footman denoted to gardener, and Stéphane Beacham as his crushed-flower victim is convincing, though her role is

reminiscent of the imperiled heroine of Victorian melodrama. Outstanding are Verne Harvey and Christopher Ellis as the children who under the veneer of well-bred manners coldly set their death traps. What we have is not Henry James, but a handful of his characters who have been transplanted into a post-Freudian psychological shocker.

"M Comme Mathieu" is the first film of a young French cineaste, Jean-François Adam. Like most novice directors, Adam takes discernible models. He has evidently been much impressed with the Gallie avant-garde of a few years ago. He follows in the footsteps of the early Truffaut and Chabrol in recounting the history of a disturbed married couple. The pace is so deliberately slow at the start that nothing of account happens during the first half hour. Thereafter we are plunged into a drama about a man who is inconsolable because he has reached 30. Nothing, it seems, can be done about this and so he shoots his wife.

The psychological complication and soul-searching of the protagonist are the pivot of the scenario, but as they have not been dramatized sufficiently one is at a loss as to why he does what he does. Adam directed the cast far better than he wrote the screenplay; it would seem his talent is for direction rather than dramatic composition, though as an "author" he has insisted on doing both. Sissy Spacey is the mooring husband, Brigitte Fossey, a promising young actress, his wife, and Bulle Ogier, a passing fancy of the madman. It might be suggested that Adam, when he makes his second try, secure a scenario of more substance.

Akira Kurosawa's "Do-De-Ska-Den" is a powerful drama about a collection of human wrecks living in a miserable slumtown. Its dramatic personae include a neurotic bureaucrat dominated by his shrewish wife, an adolescent girl who has been raped by her uncle who tries to kill her lover; a delivery boy; a visionary tramp who builds dream houses in his imagination while his child dies of starvation; a betrayed husband who tries to console his shame in his love of his children; a duo of drunks who swap wives; and an idiot youth who fancies himself a streetcar conductor.

Kurosawa has acquired the dismal background with some gorgeous color photography, but from his grim materials he has distilled a composite tragedy in which the destinies of his characters attain an imposing grandeur. His film is far too long and needlessly repetitious, but it contains many remarkable interludes; its compassion and its ironic humor are akin to those of Gorki's "Lower Depths."

### Music in France

## Franco-American School, 50 Years Later

By David Stevens

FONTAINEBLEAU, France, Aug. 31 (UPI)—The last of a group of 135 students dispersed from here yesterday, talking with them two months' experience in one of the most durable and fruitful of Franco-American cultural exchanges.

They were the 50th-anniversary class of what is officially known as the Ecoles d'Art Américaines—a music conservatory and a school of fine arts with sessions every summer in the Fontainebleau Palace. But the date from which this year's anniversary is marked is June 26, 1921, when the music school was inaugurated in the weighty presence of Camille Saint-Saëns, then 88 and in the last year of his life. Cultural exchange was not yet a phrase in vogue when Gen. John J. Pershing asked Walter Damrosch to do something about improving the artistic level of Army music. The result was the AEP Bandmasters and Musicians School at Chantonnay, under the French assistance of pedagogues Francis Casadesus, and an all-French faculty.

Casadesus was struck by "the wonderful influence that American and French have over one another," and thought that "such natural, pure and agreeable relations" should continue in the form of a summer school at which American students could benefit from the tuition of professors of the Paris Conservatory.

With the cooperation of the French government, the professor of Saint-Saëns and the town of Fontainebleau, the school was given the use of the Louis XV wing of the palace for its schoolhouse, and on the other side of the Atlantic, Damrosch was an enthusiastic collaborator. The target date was 1921, but by March of that year Damrosch felt planning had not gone fast enough and exhorted Casadesus in his best evangelical style to wait for 1922, when there would be "several hundreds of eager young Americans ready to take advantage of such a splendid opportunity."

It opened in 1921 anyway, with a prestigious faculty that included Francis Casadesus himself, Isidor Philipp for piano, Lucien Capet for violin, Albert Wolff



Nadia Boulanger in 1925, four years after Fontainebleau school opened.

for conducting, and—in the faculty's younger ranks—a 34-year-old teacher of solfège and harmony, Nadia Boulanger, and an assistant named Robert Casadesus, the 22-year-old nephew of Francis. There were also 85 eager young Americans, some of whom had got there with the help of a 25 percent student fare cut by the French Line. One of them was a 20-year-old Brooklyn boy named Aaron Copland.

Early in July, at the beginning of this anniversary session, Copland was among a number of artists to give recitals to benefit the school's scholarship fund. He also talked to the students about music and composition, about the centuries of culture represented in France, and about the "importance that we in America create a musical culture that we can be proud of."

But before all he spoke of his decisive encounter with Nadia Boulanger, of whom he remembered not so much what he learned about notes or *la grande ligne*, but "an attitude toward the whole art of music. I have never met anyone to whom music is an art meant so much."

Copland stayed on to study with Mlle. Boulanger for three years in Paris and left "with an unforgettable memory of music as I had seen it through her eyes and understanding."

Since then, countless other American composers and performing musicians have beaten

the path to Mlle. Boulanger, either in Fontainebleau or at her apartment near Place Cligny in Paris. Another sign of the continuity at Fontainebleau was the presence of Robert Casadesus at the Friday concert. In 1946, in difficult postwar conditions, he rounded up 17 young pianists to resume the summer courses here that his uncle had helped to begin after the earlier war. He was here this year for master classes, and his son Jean also taught piano.

Francis Casadesus' words of the "natural, pure and agreeable relations" between Americans and French may seem to come from a more innocent age, but it is an atmosphere that has been recreated here every summer (with time out for war) for a half-century. Mademoiselle, as she is referred to by the Fontainebleau students (who range in age over three generations), has been at the music school continuously since the beginning and is now director. At 84, although slight and with severely impaired vision, she radiates strength, a benevolent severity, a polite directness. She has made some changes. The school still admits mainly Americans, but this year there also were among the 100-odd students some from Brazil, Colombia, Bulgaria, Singapore, Japan and elsewhere. "I think it is a good idea for them to meet people from other places, with different ways of doing things," she said.

Impressive. What has not changed is her heavy teaching schedule and her unflinching appearance at the stu-

dent concerts in the palace's Jeu de Paume. The one on Friday that ended the 1971 session was an impressive display of the performing and composing talent on hand.

It was a demonstration of the line that stretches from Copland to, say, Yitkin Seow, a 16-year-old Singapore Chinese who played Beethoven's 32 Variations in C-minor on the piano, then returned with a viola to play parts of Bach's Suite in C (the Sara-banda, "as a very great artist," said Mlle. Boulanger later). Or to Curtis Ryan, a tenor from the University of Miami, whose poised, stylistic elegance and French diction in songs by Fauré and Duparc were exemplary. Or to Stefan Kostaki, an 18-year-old composer-violinist-organist who gave an imposing recital on the rather intractable organ at Notre Dame in Paris on Sunday.

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### Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—This is how critics for The New York Times rate the new films and stage productions in New York:

#### Movies

"The Marriage of a Young Stockbroker," directed by Lawrence Turman, stars Richard Benjamin, Joanna Shimkus and Elizabeth Ashley. "I can well imagine a comedy about voyeurism," admits Roger Greenspun. "Most movie-critics live on it. But 'The Marriage of a Young Stockbroker' isn't really about voyeurism, any more than it is about stockbroking. It does have a bit to do with marriage, but mostly in terms of mechanics—sexual mechanics, the mechanics of marital supremacy, the nuclear family as a machine for getting on in the suburbs. In this connection, its only real subject is its own comic situations, and its real genre is the unsuccessful television plot."

"Deep End," made in England by the Polish director Jerzy Skolimowski, is "at once funnier and more tragic, more serious and more relaxed" than Skolimowski's earlier films, according to Roger Greenspun. "It is the work of a director who has usually come to ease with his insights and his own way of developing them." John Moulder-Brown plays Mike, a 15-year-old who takes his first job as an attendant at a drab swimming pool in a run-down part of London. Jane Asher is the female attendant who teaches Mike the ropes and with whom he immediately falls in love. "The bath in 'Deep End' is not so much a place for getting clean as a place for indulging fantasies, generally sexual, and Skolimowski, who drops symbols like a watchful writer drop clues, is not about to ignore any of the possibilities. Although it has a strong and good story, 'Deep End' is put together out of incidents that usually come together in a way that doesn't work but many more work well." For John Moulder-Brown and Jane Asher, it was a lost in admiration.

"Black Jesus," an Italian-made movie about a visionary African leader in prison, was characterized as "stark, studied and slow as a snail," by Howard Thompson. It is "a shadow play, hardly a movie at all." But the reviewer had praise for the star Woody Strode, who "does a perfectly respectable job... his gentle spirit of buoyance and agonized endurance under pressure are painfully real." The film was directed by Valerio Zurlini.

"Hoe-Bah," Raulo Coutard's much-praised film about Vietnam, opened in New York to high



Joanna Shimkus in "Marriage"

praise from Roger Greenspun. Pointing out that photographer Coutard sometimes indulges the camera and that the "fiction is so limited and in a sense so gratuitous" that it "could hardly be wholly satisfactory," Greenspun goes on to say that "Hoe-Bah" ultimately succeeds beneath the play of ideology and despite its structural crudities for it is a deeply honorable work, as honorable as its refusal to place blame as in its decency in the face of human suffering... in this it achieves a moral redemptiveness that approaches perfection and that is as beautiful to watch in the movies as anywhere else."

"Thermidor," directed by Tinto Brass, an Italian-made documentary-style film originally titled "Ca Ira," was withheld by Italian authorities and could not thus be shown as scheduled at the 1964 New York Film Festival. It is about modern revolution and has been slightly revised for American audiences, reports Roger Greenspun. But he goes on: "The actual subject is a good deal broader and more diffuse and includes the major mandated disasters of the era—on the grounds that these lead people to revolt. There is some unusual footage in 'Thermidor' and much of it, for example with Mao Tse-tung in China in the thirties, is well worth seeing." However, "Thermidor" fails and fails especially to build an argument of whatever humane purpose.

"Samurai Assassin," Roger Greenspun says, "like many good samurai dramas, builds on historical event, and, as in a good many samurai dramas, the actual event doesn't matter very much. Indeed, the film is at pains to rewrite history as it tells how in the early spring of 1860 the Tokugawa First Minister II was an-

bushed outside the palace gates by a group of samurai." Greenspun ranks the film with the best of its kind. It was directed by Eijiichi Okamoto.

"Medicine Ball Caravan," directed by François Reichenbach, is "the filmed account of a free-spirited bus trip made last summer by 150-odd beautiful people, counter-culturists, musicians, Hog Farmers, hangers-on." Roger Greenspun notes, "The ostensible reason for the caravan was to give concerts. What you see of the concerts seems to have little enough to do with the caravan. For the most part they feature big name talents... and they are treated by Reichenbach, a French director, as isolated self-contained events." The caravan set out from San Francisco with the intention of ending up at the Isle of Wight but it ended abruptly at Antioch College in Ohio in a confrontation with the young political left who spotted a staged documentary. "None of this is dreadful but much of it has been seen before," Greenspun says.

"Let's Scare Jessica to Death," directed by John Hancock, is generally a disappointment, says Roger Greenspun. In the film Jessica (Zohra Lampert), "just recovered from a nervous breakdown, with her husband and a friend reassures the New York rat race and takes possession of a clammy old house in Connecticut. On the very first night they encounter a wayfaring hippy who has gotten into the house before them and whom they ask to stay a while. She turns out to be a 100-year-old vampire..."

#### Plays

"Vain Victory: The Vicissitudes of the Damned c. 1971," written and directed by Jackie Curtis, is "a transgressive musical spectacle currently inhabiting the WPA Theater, is unabashed trash," reports Mel Gussow. "It is the quintessence of Camp, taking the pop culture of another era, specifically bad movie-musicals of the 1940s, and detouring it in its own image. Terrible," says Gussow.

"Crosses and the Witch," the new production at Vinnette Carroll's Urban Arts Corps, is designed as a children's show but is one entertainment that families can enjoy, says Mel Gussow. The show is a "dramatized and musicalized black fable... about the repeated attempted entrapment of Croesus and two friends by a witch named Heebia. The message is 'God helps those who help themselves.' It has moved to the Urban Arts Corps center after three weeks of touring parks and streets.

## What a Country Inn Should Be

By Jon Winroth

TOURS (UPI)—Gastronomy may seem to be a one-man show but a great kitchen requires as much teamwork as a complicated assembly line.

La Tortinière, the elegant chateau-hotel-restaurant, just outside Tours, is a case in point. It is run by a 39-year-old hotelier, Joseph Oliveira, who is also the new president of the Relais de Campagne group of expensive country inns, which has 80 members in France and associate members elsewhere.

Mr. Oliveira will make drastic changes in the membership—if necessary—to keep up quality, which he sees as the key to success for the Relais de Campagne. However, he also hopes to expand the group. He has two ideas for reaching his goals. His first project is under way. It is called Opération Sincérité and requires all members to guarantee that only natural products are served in their establishments; no frozen foods, no canned goods except those prepared by the establishment itself, no butter substitutes. Fruits, vegetables and fish are to be served only in season.

Enforcers. French government inspectors will enforce the rules; violators can be prosecuted for fraud. Mr. Oliveira's second project

### Dining Out in France

would involve establishing an associated group called Relais Gourmands de Villes. This would add five Michelin three-star restaurants and 13 two-star ones; Michelin stars already abound among present members.

La Tortinière is a good example of what a Relais de Campagne establishment should be. It is housed in a chateau built in 1881, tastefully and elegantly fitted out and has fine cooking and wines. There is heavy emphasis on local products, cuisine and wines.

Out-of-the-ordinary dishes are explained on the menu. Homemade pâtés, rillons and rillettes are Touraine specialties, as is matelote d'anguille au Bourguet, a fine eel stew with local red wine.

Salmon is another Loire valley fish and especially well prepared here in a sauce Dupière, made of tomatoes, cucumber, parsley and chervil. Another popular dish is tournaise tournaise, a steak with a cognac and truffle sauce to which prunes stuffed with a moussé of foie gras are added.

The cheese platter is basically the excellent local goat cheeses

and the desserts are outstanding. Two of the best are soufflés with orange sections baked inside orange skins and prunesux en chemise, prunes stuffed with almond paste, deep fried and served in a vanilla-flavored crème anglaise.

The wine list includes superb and reasonably priced regional wines. The 1970 Sauvignon d'Orléans has such finesse and fruitiness that it could put many Sancerres out of business and the 1970 Saint-Nicolas-de-Bourgueil is the most fruity, tender and delicate one I have tasted.

Domaine de la Tortinière, Mouthon-en-Touraine (Indre-et-Loire, about 8 miles south of Tours). Reservations are a must: 56.20.19. Closed from Dec. 1 to March 1. About 65 francs, including wine and service, for a meal.

## Music in Italy: Siena's New Music Week

By William Weaver

SIENA, Italy (UPI)—Until a few years ago, the Settimana Musicale Senese, Siena's week-long music festival, virtually banned contemporary music. The Settimana's interest lay more in the direction of revivals and commemorations, celebrations of centenarians. In fact, the festival—which has just begun its 38th edition—can be considered the center from which, in prewar days, the great Vivaldi revival spread throughout the world.

More recently, however, the Settimana and the Accademia Chigiana, which sponsors it, have opened their doors to newer music. Courses at the Chigiana this summer have been taught by advanced composers like Franco Donatoni and Morton Feldman, and the festival's program is rich in new music, including some world premieres.

The first of these was heard at the opening concert, last Thursday night. The evening was devoted to works of Luigi Dallapiccola, who was present in the audience. First came his familiar setting of "Greek Lyrics," composed between 1942 and 1945, for voice and instrumental ensemble. They were sensitively sung by soprano Slavka Taskova (though the lower part of her voice was a little weak at times), and members of Florence's Maggio Musicale Orchestra were conducted with accuracy and intelligence by Zoltan Pesko. Pesko then conducted a work written only last year, never heard before in Italy: "Sicut Umbra," for contralto and small ensemble. Carmen Gonzalez, the vocal soloist, interpreted with restrained passion the beautiful text of Juan Ramón Jiménez and

contributed to the great success of this intense piece, surely an important new work by one of Italy's leading and most versatile composers.

The second half of the evening featured the chamber chorus of the Italian Radio conducted by Nino Antonelli. After a spirited, witty performance of Dallapiccola's settings of text by Michelangelo Buonarroti the Younger (1933), the chorus presented two new works. The first, "Tempus Desiderandi," was a world premiere; its complementary piece, "Tempus Adificandi," was written last year and first performed in Tel Aviv. Both confirm Dallapiccola's peculiar gift for choral writing, here varied by the occasional—and dramatically effective—use of soprano solo against a pedal of voices, some singing in a kind of monotone, others whispering, with percussive effect.

From the lovely courtyard of the Palazzo Pubblico, scene of the Dallapiccola concert, the festival moved the following night inside the building to the Sala del Mappamondo. There, beneath the great Simone Martini, the Chigiano Sextet performed a suite Hans Werner Henze has derived from his score for the film "Der Junge Tiersass." It is a work of rare elegance, quite different from the more aggressive polemics of other recent works. Then another world premiere: three songs by the Florentine composer Ubaldo de Angelis for voice and six instruments on texts by Giorgio Vigolo (an Italian poet who is also a brilliant music critic). De Angelis is a Dallapiccola pupil and possesses his master's feeling for words; the settings are deftly devised and were tastefully sung by Miss Taskova, for whose voice they might have been tailor-made.

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## Politics in Saigon

The recent legislative elections in South Vietnam produced a heavy turnout of voters (despite enemy terrorist attempts), an increased number of opponents to the Thieu administration, but an apparently safe majority for the president. Beyond that, the number of independent candidates and a bewildering array of parties, cliques and personalities make interpretation of the results difficult at this time.

Under the circumstances, it was a creditable showing for a nation inexperienced in this kind of politics and racked by war and civil dissension. The South Vietnamese people, in fact, displayed a higher degree of civic responsibility than their leaders in, or in quest of, presidential office. The difficulty will be to make the responsibility effective in the national legislature.

There is another difficulty as well. Civil wars have been fought by collective leaderships in the form of legislative bodies, committees and the like. The Americans did so in their own revolution; the French—at times—in theirs. But South Vietnam also has a strong executive, and it will not be easy for the legislature, even if so inclined, to assert itself at the president's expense.

Moreover, South Vietnam is in the throes of a major transition, as the American troops withdraw, and ever greater responsibility for the conduct of the war (with all that

implies for the conduct of domestic matters) falls on Saigon. Is there any element within the legislature that shows signs of becoming a real popular force, either in support of the president, or against him?

The political Buddhists—the An Quang—would seem to be the most obvious candidates for such a role. They are strong in the north, where once they showed signs of being able to topple the Saigon government. Part of their strength derives from the uneasiness of the Buddhist majority of Vietnam over the influence of Catholics (many of them from what is now North Vietnam) in Saigon during the earlier phases of the war; how much of this feeling remains is not easy to determine. And part derives from their advocacy of a political settlement.

But the An Quang, though vigorous, vocal and well organized in some areas, do not have a decisive voice in the lower house. The big question is whether they will be a center for the opposition, one that can create a genuine focus for some "third force" within South Vietnam, or whether the opposition will remain divided and powerless even to command the attention of a respectable proportion of the population. All that can be said is that the elections were honest enough, and real enough, to give such an opposition a chance.

## Soviet Common Market

Moscow has been gleeful in recent weeks over the disruption of Western international cooperation in monetary exchange. The voices in West Europe and Japan expressing resentment at President Nixon's unilateral decision to float the dollar obviously delight Kremlin leaders, always eager to cheer along divisive struggle among the Western allies.

In the Soviet Union's own realm, however, Moscow constantly preaches increased economic cooperation between itself and its satellites. Two years of negotiation to further this goal culminated in the recent issuance by the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance of what amounts to a grand design for establishing a Soviet-bloc common market. So many failures and internal splits have marked Comecon's existence that the emergence of this master design is in itself of considerable significance.

No doubt the new Comecon integration plans are less sweeping than Moscow would have liked, and the document just published goes to great lengths to emphasize each Comecon member's right to decide for itself the degree and nature of its participation. But concessions of this kind to Romania do not negate the probability that the bulk of the Comecon countries will cooperate in implementing many of the specific ideas in

the new pattern. The document lists many proposed activities, including even joint research on means of minimizing air pollution from automobiles.

However, the main new features are probably these: agreement on priority for narrowing and eventually ending the gap in industrialization between the various members of Comecon; creation of what amounts to socialist international corporations that can conduct production, sales, research, etc., in several different countries simultaneously on the model of, say, IBM; initiation of joint planning for key industries and joint forecasts of major technical and economic trends, and an outline of concrete steps aimed at making Comecon's "transferable ruble" a genuine international currency rather than a paper unit of account, as it is now.

It will be no easy task to implement these and other features of the new Comecon blueprint. There are many clashes of economic interest in that organization; the smaller members tend to fear exploitation by the Soviet Union, as well they may. But it would be unwise to discount the likelihood of a substantial increase in Comecon integration during the 15 to 20 years covered by this new design.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Nathan Leopold

In an age somewhat more innocent than our own, the kidnapping and murder of 14-year-old Bobby Franks in Chicago nearly 50 years ago gripped the nation in a sense of shock and horror. That dreadful crime occurred, of course, before the minds of Americans had been sated with accounts of the slaughter of whole families—the Herbert Clutters, for example, whose death in a farmhouse in rural Kansas was chronicled so graphically by Truman Capote; the Walpurgis Night in Sharon Tate's California home a couple of years ago; the demonic shooting of the Yablonskis. Yet the Bobby Franks case was, in all truth, horrible enough—and made more so by its sheer wantonness, by the fact that the culprits in it were two young men of wealthy and socially prominent Chicago families who did what they did for excitement, for a thrill.

For his part in this murder, Nathan Leopold, 19 years old at the time, was sentenced to life plus 99 years in prison and actually served 33 years in an Illinois penitentiary before being granted parole in 1957. His prison years were used for study, for reflection and, in no small measure, for service to his fellow men: during the second

world war he volunteered to serve as a guinea pig for clinical tests of new drugs for malaria, was infected with the disease and was cured by one of the experimental drugs. After prison, he went to Puerto Rico, where he served as a laboratory technician in a mission hospital and taught mathematics at night. In 1961 he married.

Near the conclusion of his life, Nathan Leopold was able to observe: "I would say that, on the whole, I have had a good life—even many parts of the prison years." It is even possible to say that, despite his atrocious crime, he had a life of much usefulness, a life that touched the lives of others beneficently—not just malignantly. Perhaps his crime was an aberration, the product of peculiar influences and pressures that beset him in his youth and that were surely not wholly of his own making. Perhaps reflection and remorse and the regimen of prison life regenerated him. One can not speculate about the shaping of this life as of any other. The inference seems inescapable, however, that allowing him to live was more serviceable to society than putting him to death. Perhaps his greatest usefulness lay in the teaching of this lesson.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### The Dollar and Beyond

It is probable that the United States has the means, if it wishes, to crush the economy of all its allies without worrying about the immediate repercussions on its own foreign trade—since this represents only 4 percent of its Gross National Product. But quite apart from the questions that would be raised

in such a context about the validity of political and military alliances, such an egocentric American economic strategy nonetheless would threaten the United States' own economy. It is inconceivable that a world recession will halt on the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the United States.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

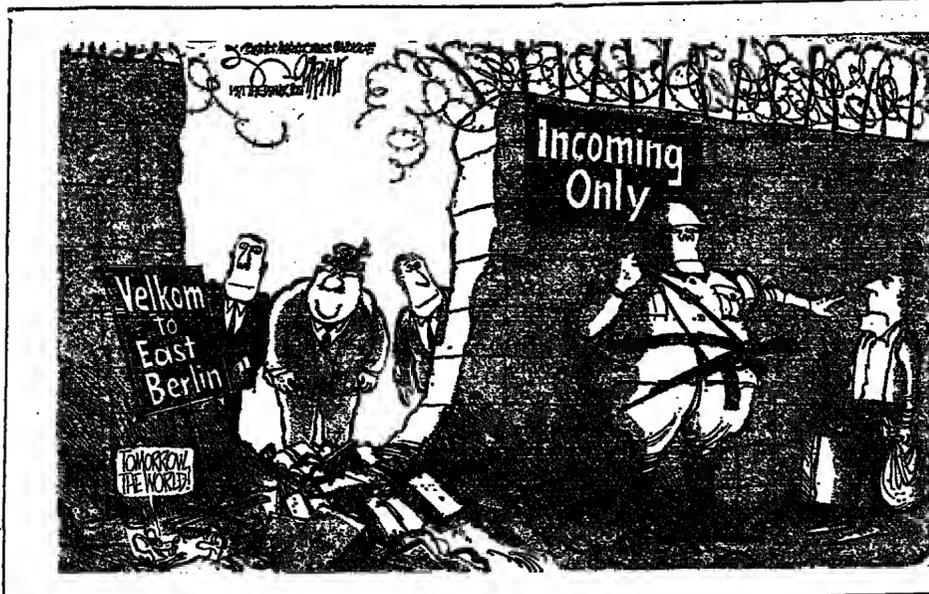
September 1, 1896

LONDON—Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, died suddenly two days ago of a heart attack on his way from Vienna to Kiev. His death has caused much regret but little surprise, as it was well known that for some time past he had been suffering from an infection of the heart. His successor, on whom the peace of Europe will rest, will be named soon.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 1, 1921

BELFAST—Fourteen dead and 50 wounded are the casualties so far known of a three-day unrestrained expression of the feud between Nationalists and Ulstermen. The city is a camp of barricades and deserted streets in which the isolated poppings of the snipers' rifles mingle with the fusillades of mass formations. The dispute is three-sided in that the police draw fire from both the contending parties when they appear.



## New Africa: The Tribal Lines Persist

By Jim Hoagland

**NAIROBI**—The announcement by Zambian politician Simon Kapwepwe that he would form his own party to challenge his long-time ally, President Kenneth Kaunda, was a dropping of the other shoe. But the echoes of the long-expected action were heard all across southern Africa.

The formal break by Mr. Kapwepwe, who was once Mr. Kaunda's vice-president, spotlights dangerous tribal rivalries that simmer just beneath the surface in Zambia and many other African countries.

It could also affect the complex racial politics of southern Africa, of which Zambia is a keystone. Mr. Kaunda had recently appeared to many observers to be backing down from his previously militant calls for a confrontation with his white minority-ruled neighbors.

Now, faced with the most serious political challenge of his career, President Kaunda may have to re-evaluate the war of words with Portuguese Angola, Mozambique, Rhodesia and South Africa if Mr. Kapwepwe seeks to use it as an issue.

### Economically Important

Zambia is one of Africa's most economically important countries. It is the world's third largest producer of copper, behind the United States and the Soviet Union.

Messrs. Kapwepwe and Kaunda were the two most powerful leaders in the country (known as Northern Rhodesia when it was a British colony) when it came to independence in 1964. But they have been estranged for more than two years.

Mr. Kapwepwe announced last week in Lusaka that he would create the United Progressive party to oppose Mr. Kaunda, after resigning from the minor cabinet post Mr. Kaunda had relegated him to last October.

Reports reaching this east African capital suggest that the immediate cause for Mr. Kapwepwe's break had been the rejection of his demand for Mr. Kaunda to clear the cabinet of "deadwood" and bring in younger, better trained men to replace officials who had been given high posts as rewards for their role in the independence struggle.

That Mr. Kapwepwe's resignation has not plunged the country into a political crisis is something Mr. Kaunda, last September, had parent decision to play less of a role in international politics and concentrate on establishing a stronger base domestically.

Elected chairman of the Organization of African Unity last year, Mr. Kaunda toured Western capitals pressing for diplomatic support in the African campaign against South Africa. He was also chairman of the non-aligned summit conference, which Zambia hosted last September, and associates of Mr. Kaunda hinted that he was considering a campaign to succeed U Thant as secretary-general of the United Nations.

### Shaken by Overthrow

But in January, the overthrow of his close friend, Milton Obote, as president of Uganda, reportedly shook Mr. Kaunda deeply, and his country's revenues declined sharply after a fall in world prices for copper and a cave-in that closed one of the country's biggest mines.

Zambia's relations with its southern neighbors tend to be cyclical in any event. When the Zambian financial position is strong, Mr. Kaunda can afford to take a harder line. When it weakens, as at present, Mr. Kaunda tends to take a quieter approach to the white-ruled countries, which are Zambia's main economic partners.

A few weeks ago, for example, Zambia announced it would import 75,000 tons of corn from Rhodesia, with which it has been trying to sever trade links. Zambia's farmers have had their third successive disastrous year in growing that staple crop.

This trade agreement came during the same week that Mr. Kaunda closed the University of Zambia and deported two expatriate professors who had supported student demonstrations against the French Embassy in Lusaka after the French announced a

major arms deal with South Africa.

Mr. Kaunda, who a year ago thought he had obtained France's agreement to curtail arms sales to South Africa, banned demonstrations against the French and made mild criticisms of the new weapons deal.

In neighboring Malawi, which has warm relations with the white minority governments, diplomats say that Zambian contacts have increased in the past few months.

Although he has a reputation as a severe critic of white rule, Mr. Kapwepwe has not directly attacked Mr. Kaunda's shift on

foreign policy. He has not, in fact, spelled out his own policies since he formally broke with Mr. Kaunda, as the president pointed out in a stinging verbal attack on Mr. Kapwepwe last Friday.

The base of Mr. Kapwepwe's party will be his own Bemba tribe, the country's strongest economically. The Bemba dominate jobs along the copper belt, as the area of the mines is called.

Bemba politicians have alleged publicly that Mr. Kaunda's government discriminates against their tribe. When such charges seemed to be brewing a political crisis in April, Mr. Kapwepwe came out in support of Mr. Kaun-

da and told the Bemba to be patient.

Since then, Mr. Kaunda has dismissed or disciplined several Bemba officials for alleged wrongdoing, while retaining several non-Bemba who, Mr. Kapwepwe reportedly feels, are less worthy than the Bemba who were punished.

Mr. Kaunda comes from a minor tribe and is not directly involved in the strong tribal allegiances that affect other Zambian leaders. He has repeatedly condemned tribalism as a "disease" and spoken of the need to break "dirty and cheap tribal mafias."

## Two Revolutions in One

By C. L. Sulzberger

**ISTANBUL**—When things go wrong in Turkey the army intervenes. Even 150 years ago, if the fanatical Janissary corps upset its regimental cauldrons, this betokened a change of administration.

Twice during recent years the armed forces have stepped in to tidy up the government. In 1960, when there was grave discontent with corruption, a military junta seized power, rewrote the constitution, tried and convicted political leaders and actually executed three, including the prime and foreign ministers.

This spring the military again felt called upon to move because of the menace to law and order from kidnapping gangs and the incipient urban guerrillas. However, the army, having learned from its own past mistakes and from the bad image of an officers' junta in neighboring Greece, produced a kind of demi coup d'état.

Early in March, 85 senior commanders met secretly to plan action. On March 12 a memorandum signed by the chief of the general staff and heads of the three services was sent to the president, himself a retired general. This warned that if "a strong and respected government... to stop anarchy" were not immediately formed, the armed forces would "seize power directly."

### Prompt Response

Parliament responded promptly with an ultimatum, accepting a largely non-party regime and allowing Nihat Erim, the new premier, to invoke martial law. This still applies. But, unlike Greece, the administration remains truly civilian and parliamentary.

The latest military revolution is not out of line with Turkish historical tradition. And often when the army is in politics here it has proven to be a moderating

and sometimes relatively liberal force.

A far less noticed social revolution is, concurrently taking place in Turkey. This stems from the return of large numbers of Turkish workers (and their families) who have spent the last several years in Common-Market Europe, mainly West Germany.

**Many More Coming**  
Some 300,000 have already returned but as many as another million will be coming home during the next few years. With them they are bringing new ideas, new technical abilities, new liberal views and a generally Europeanized attitude that is starting to produce the greatest modernizing impetus since the days of Atatürk.

Few of them are taking jobs in Turkish fields or factories. Instead, with their automobiles, iceboxes and television sets, they are moving up the social and intellectual ladder into the lower middle class of shopkeepers. Erim observes: "In my own electoral district, near Istanbul, I have seen Turks dressed in Bavarian leather pants and little Turkish children who could speak only German. Our society is in a condition of full transformation and this is excellent."

Turkey is undergoing the curious experience of a kind of revolution in the revolution, a social upheaval within a political upheaval. The former is just starting but will ultimately have the more profound effect on this country's future and its effort to modernize. The latter is essentially just a safety measure designed to head the nation back on the main road to progress.

### 'Done My Best'

Erim, an intellectual law professor, says: "I have done my best: to end the atmosphere of crisis. When I took over I saw that the vase had been broken into fragments. I had to put it together again. To do this I was obliged first to restore order and will now reform the constitution by a series of amendments to which the principal parties have already agreed. We must preserve our democracy against its enemies on both the far left and the far right."

The latest military revolution is not out of line with Turkish historical tradition. And often when the army is in politics here it has proven to be a moderating

## U.S. Politics: The Big Spenders

By Tom Wicker

**WASHINGTON**—The law now provides that no one may contribute more than \$5,000 in any one year to a candidate for federal office, and that no political committee shall collect or spend more than \$3 million in any one year. But everyone who engages in politics knows that these statutes are violated as often as the Ten Commandments, and far more systematically.

Yet there never has been a prosecution, much less a conviction. The reason is not really that the national political parties cleverly get around the limitations by setting up multifarious committees, supposedly independent, which then receive and expend \$3 million each, and to each of which any fat cat may throw \$5,000 with impunity.

These are transparent subterfuges. The real reason no one has ever been prosecuted or jailed for violating the campaign-spending statutes is that, particularly in the age of television, these restrictions are simply not practical; therefore all political parties have a common necessity to violate them. As a result, no attorney general has prosecuted or will prosecute, because he would either be biting the hand that fed the President who appointed him, or hitting an opposing party that sooner or later would be in position to hit back. This is not exactly a conspiracy; it is just a common understanding to do nothing, arising from common interest.

In these circumstances, the

general public, or any individual voter, has three remedies for the wrong that may be done by this system of living above the law. The first remedy is for the attorney general to prosecute; but none ever has. The second remedy is for an aggrieved individual or organization to collect the evidence of law-breaking and force a prosecution on the face of it, that is not easy, and it is somewhat above and beyond the call of even the good citizen's duty.

The third remedy is to seek new and better legislation from Congress, which citizens in one form or another—from private persons to big organizations—have been doing for years with notable lack of success. A bill restricting television spending did get through Congress last year, only to be vetoed by President Nixon; and a broader-gauged bill has passed the Senate this year, but only to die in the House and to the ultimate possibility of another veto.

That is why it is important that Federal Judge Barrington D. Parker refused here last week to dismiss a suit by Common Cause, the big citizens' lobby, against the major political parties. The suit seeks declaratory and injunctive relief from what it contends are persistent circumventions of the present campaign-fund statutes by both Republicans and Democrats, as well as the Conservative party of New York State.

The immediate meaning of Judge Parker's ruling is that attorneys for Common Cause can now proceed to what lawyers call

"discovery" of the financial records of the major parties. The principal fund-raisers can be brought into court as sworn witnesses and made to testify about their records and procedures, an extraordinary opportunity for public disclosure of who has been financing politics in America, through what means, and to what extent.

### One Way Out

Unless the major parties are able to fend off this grand prospect with legal maneuvers, which appears unlikely, the only way to avoid such disclosure appears to be the passage of the legislation now pending in the House. It would abolish present unrealistic limitations on contributions and expenditures in favor of a system of spending on a cents-per-vote basis, remove the limitations on individual contributions,

and impose improved reporting procedures of both contributions and expenditures.

The alternative to passage is federal court of Republican, Democratic and Conservative financial records. At least, that's the way Common Cause and its attorneys see the situation, and that is a large part the reason the suit was brought—to put on the pressure for reform.

Some attorneys wonder if Parker's ruling might not open the door to frivolous or malicious suits to expose the financial records of various organizations or individuals. To others, the suit provides one more example of the lengths to which it is often necessary to go to get redress and reform in America. As John Gardner of Common Cause once observed, you have to give the system "a real jolt."

## Letters

### National Health

In your issue of Aug. 26 there is a Washington Post article quoting Dr. Wesley Hall, the president of the American Medical Association, who said that the British "don't know better" about medical care and that their National Health Service is so bad that Americans wouldn't tolerate it. This is rather extraordinary since Dr. Hall puts himself in a tight spot by being unable to quote the health statistics of his country to substantiate his claim. Furthermore the British National Health Service is considerably cheaper, in terms of the percentage of the Gross National Product of both countries spent on health services and medical care. The unavoidable conclusion is that the British have a better and cheaper system, while in Dr. Hall's argument the Americans wouldn't tolerate it because they have already a worse and much more expensive set-up.

Also, the word "comprehensive" in regard to medical insurance practice in the U.S. does not mean complete coverage in the British sense, as thousands of Americans can testify. There is a host of exceptions and limits which make long-term illness a specter indissolubly merged with that of financial ruin of the family for the numerical majority of Americans. Dr. Hall's utterances cannot possibly be taken seriously by any student of comparative medicine. However, it is indeed tragic that the bulk of the American people remain uninformed or misinformed about the health of all people, a valuable national asset and the right of every individual. As a corollary it has been invariably found that only the resources of a democratic, responsive national administration can put into practice this principle on the basis of treatment according to each person's needs, regardless of his social or economic position.

This is not a utopian wish; it has worked in the past and continues to work in the present. It is both feasible and cheap in terms of the resources of any reasonably developed country. Somehow the Americans have been left behind. I personally hope that the great American nation will soon correct these painful mistakes and provide its people accordingly.

C. B. CUELLAR, M.D.  
London.

### Jerusalem

In reference to the Evans-Novak article "The Changing Face of Jerusalem" (Aug. 19) The biased carrying of these gentlemen who dwell repeatedly on one facet of a complex problem deserves no further forum. Such continuous sniping in the face of far greater injustices perpetrated both in the Middle East and in many other parts of the world, bears the mark of a grudge continuously reinforced. Your columns are better suited to more objective analysis.

J. M. SUFFRAN,  
Belmullet, Ireland.

### Miss Peach

Thanks for publishing Aug. 23 your tremendously important sociological message by the creator of "Miss Peach," referring to Arthur's "Give a frog a comfortable home." Every self-righteous do-gooder should study this dramatic truth and try to understand it.

JOHN HEIM,  
Palma de Mallorca, Spain.

### No Quarter

I've melted down my last quarter. Perhaps tomorrow the President will send me a paper dollar. I've heard rumors that the ashes are worth about 25 cents on the local black market.

SCOTT PARKIN,  
Arhus, Denmark.

Interest Rates On Eurodollar Rise to 200%

Shortage of Dollars in Europe Causes Hike

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 31 (NYT)—An acute shortage of dollars in Europe pushed the cost of borrowing Eurodollars overnight to an unprecedented 200 percent annual rate.

There is normally a squeeze in the Eurodollar market at the end of every month, reflecting the need of U.S. commercial banks to meet certain requirements of the Federal Reserve.

In addition, so many dollars have been borrowed, particularly by Japanese banks, and sold short on the expectation that the loans can be repaid later after currency values have been officially changed with dollars bought at a lower rate.

On top of this, foreign central banks, which had previously invested their surplus dollars in this market, are now pulling them out.

Meanwhile, in London, sterling closed at \$2.453, down sharply from Friday's \$2.469.

In Frankfurt the dollar firmed just before the closing to 3.3975 deutsche marks—a revaluation of the DM of 7.4 percent.

In Paris the dollar closed 4.10 percent below its last parity in the free financial market to 5.318 after trading as low as 5.30.

The commercial franc, which the government is maintaining within the official parity, closed at 5.513 compared with the floor level of 5.525 at yesterday's close.

In Zurich, the dollar held a firm 2.2 percent below the official parity, closing at 3.99 francs.

In Brussels and Amsterdam, dollar prices were also down.

The price of gold continued its decline. In Paris it plummeted to \$39.90 an ounce, its lowest price since May 10.

In London it fell to its lowest since the beginning of the month, closing at \$40.90, and in Zurich it dropped 65 cents an ounce to \$40.70.

Yen's Increase Equal To 5.8% Revaluation

From Wire Dispatches

TOKYO, Aug. 31—The yen floated slightly higher today to 339 to the dollar, representing an upward revaluation of 5.8 percent.

Foreign exchange dealers initially quoted the dollar at 341 yen, just below yesterday's closing of 341.7. But as more dollars were put on sale, the value fell.

Meanwhile, the bank tightened exchange controls to prevent the yen from rising to an embarrassingly high level.

The measures were announced as the government reported a record \$4.587 billion increase in its reserves this month.

The sharp increase last month was attributed to dollar purchases by the Bank of Japan to sustain the fixed dollar-yen parity, which it abandoned Friday.

Regarding the actions of the bank since the float began, senior ministry officials today categorically denied that the Bank of Japan has been supporting the dollar.

The government had stated that the bank would be free to intervene as it saw fit to keep the size of the float within unspecified limits.

They said that Japan would like to see the international monetary system restored to the dollar-gold basis after multilateral parity adjustments.

In a meeting with Philip G. Trezise, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Foreign Ministry officials requested that the United States remove its 10 percent import surcharge in response to the decision here to float the yen.

Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda told Mr. Trezise that although Japan understands the situation

that led to the import levy, Mr. Nixon's new measure is liable to give rise to protectionism if it is not removed as soon as possible.

Complaints Seen Satisfied The Japanese consider that their action to float the yen, combined with their expressed willingness to take part in a multilateral readjustment of currency parities, satisfies President Nixon's complaint against unfair exchange rates.

However, since his original announcement, various U.S. officials have indicated that there are additional conditions for the removal of the surcharge.

Reports from America quote officials as saying the administration will not remove the levy until there is a lasting improvement in its international accounts that will allow it to finance military and aid commitments abroad.

Senior Finance Ministry officials said here today that it may be difficult for foreign countries to accept that position.

Record Trade Surplus In a related development, the government reported a July trade surplus of \$788 million—the biggest ever.

The previous record—\$744 million—was set last December. July exports totaled \$2,116 billion and imports \$1,328 billion.

The export total was 26 percent higher than in July last year and second to the record high of \$2,128 billion registered last December.

Imports, it said, showed a 1 percent increase over July last year.

Japan's overall international payments account for July showed a favorable balance of \$495 million, or \$189 million less than for June, the announcement said.

This, it said, was partly caused by a sharp drop in the purchase of Japanese securities by overseas investors and by a stable decline in short-term trade credit receipts.

These objections were directed at Mr. Nixon's request to Congress for a tax credit for investment in new machinery and equipment—to be known as the Job Development Act of 1971—at a 5 percent rate after Aug. 15, 1972.

The credit, as proposed, would not be applicable to foreign-made machinery and equipment.

A 24% Disadvantage If enacted, it would have the same effect as reducing by 10 percent the price of U.S.-made machinery bought by a U.S. company. The import surcharge also adds up to 10 percent to the price of foreign-made products.

The combined effect, therefore, would be to increase the price of foreign-made equipment, compared to American-made, by 20 percent.

U.S. officials also said that Mr. Samuels had sought to impress on GATT and the foreign governments that the surcharge would be removed only after new international agreements had been negotiated to govern the exchange rates of major foreign currencies in relation to the dollar.

They said that the preliminary negotiations toward the creation

Cost Disadvantage Put at 20% U.S. Tax Credit Worries Its Allies

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (NYT)—The world's industrialized countries fear that President Nixon's plans to grant a tax credit to businesses that buy U.S.-made machinery and equipment may hurt them more than the new import surcharge imposed this month by the administration, U.S. officials said today.

They said that these fears were conveyed by Western European and Japanese officials to Nathaniel Samuels, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, during last week's session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in Geneva.

The industrialized countries were reported to feel that the tax credit, combined with the additional import duties, was "really a drastic measure in terms of their ability to sell capital goods" on the U.S. market.

The tax credit and the import surcharge are key parts of the administration's new policies designed to stimulate the economy and safeguard the dollar.

Legislative Criticism The outcry by foreign industrialized countries against the tax credit came against the background of uncertain future for this legislation in Congress. Many Democrats and some Republicans have taken the view that Mr. Nixon's tax package tends to favor business at the expense of the consumer.

The administration has given no public indication of how long the surcharge would apply. Officials here reported that Mr. Samuels made it clear that the United States is unable to specify the time its duration or the specific conditions required to lift it.

GATT criticism in the public sessions, as expected, centered on the surcharge. But Mr. Samuels said to have found in his private meetings that "there was as much if not more concern about the effects of the investment tax credit" on the industrialized countries as there was about the surcharge.

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They said that the preliminary negotiations toward the creation

Stock Prices Retreat In Reduced Trading

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT)—Stock prices staged their second modest retreat in a row today on sharply reduced trading volume. Several glamour issues displayed stable declines.

The market reflected further consolidation after the dramatic price advances of the two previous weeks.

A key element of uncertainty remains the question of controls on profits in "phase 3" of the nation's new economic policy. The first phase ends Nov. 13.

However, Wall Street observers noted with relief that Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, spoke less favorably yesterday about a possible limitation on profits than did some other administration officials during the weekend.

Dow Average Drops The Dow Jones industrial average, down a shade more than 5 at noon, ended with a loss of 3.36 at 898.07.

The blue-chip indicator thus finished below the band of 900-910 on the charts where marked resistance to further gains over the short term has been pointed out repeatedly by analysts.

Texas Instruments, the world-wide leader in producing semiconductor chips, plummeted 7 to 104 5/8. This followed a rather bearish appraisal of the company by analysts whose comments were carried in the Wall Street Journal.

A stock that has shown wide swings in recent years, Texas Instruments plunged from its 1969 high of 140 1/4 to last year's bear market low of 61 3/8. Its 1971 peak price stands at 128.

International Business Machines tumbled 6 1/8 to 204. Point-plus losses appeared in Burroughs, National Cash Register and Xerox.

Biggest Loser On the active list, the biggest point loser was Bausch & Lomb, down 3 1/2 to 147.

Natoma, one of the day's better gainers, rose 2 7/8 to 84 3/8, despite a recommendation of the oil-exploration stock as a short-sale trade by an investment advisory service.

Levitz Furniture, a recently

U.S. Steel Officials to Study Japan's Export Proposals

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT)—Senior executives of the American steel industry will be in Washington tomorrow to study a new proposal by Japanese steel companies that would limit their shipments to this country for three years, beginning Jan. 1, 1972.

According to several U.S. steel officials, the proposal—presented yesterday to the State Department by a Japanese delegation—was considered even a tentative agreement. The U.S. executives pointed out that the proposal was a revised program, drafted after the State Department had rejected an earlier Japanese quota package.

The State Department is seeking to renew a three-year arrangement with Japanese and European steel companies, under which they had volunteered to limit their exports to the United States. The existing arrangement expires at the end of 1971.

John P. Roche, president of the American Iron & Steel Institute, the industry's principal trade association, emphasized today that the American industry would have nothing resembling a veto over the new Japanese program.

"We're an interested party, but we're not one of the negotiating parties," Mr. Roche said. "The State Department, acting for the U.S. government, is trying to make this arrangement with the foreign steel producers."

Privately, however, executives of U.S. producers were confident that their assessment of the new

European Nations Seek to Offset U.S. Surcharge

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31 (Reuters)—EEC fears that President Nixon's import surcharge may not be completely lifted, but merely replaced by new trade restrictions, have prodded major Western European nations to begin exploring ways of compensating affected industries, a highly-placed EEC official said today.

But he said that neither a violation of international trade rules nor any steps approaching retaliation against the United States were being contemplated.

The spokesman warned, however, that a long delay in lifting the surcharge could trigger "changes in the pattern of world trade" and create a retaliatory climate in Europe.

When the surcharge had lasted so long that industries diverted production into other areas, then serious moves might be contemplated, he said.

Construction Contracts Up 24% in U.S. in July

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (Reuters)—F. W. Dodge reported today that construction contracts in July rose 24 percent to \$7,690 billion from \$6,187 billion a year earlier.

The seasonally adjusted index of the McGraw-Hill service climbed to 151, up from 147 in June.

Residential construction made the strongest showing with a 42 percent increase from the year ago level to \$3,256 billion. Non-residential contracts rose 6 percent to \$2,821 billion.

George A. Christie, Dodge's chief economist, said President Nixon's new economic program stimulation to construction in the months immediately ahead. But he believes that incentives to business investment and consumer spending will give an extra lift to industrial and commercial building by mid-1972.

UCS Owes \$28 Million

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP)—The bankrupt Union Clyde Shipbuilders (UCS) consortium owes more than \$28 million, or \$7.2 million at the official rate, and has assets of less than one-seventh of that amount, \$2.7 million, creditors were told today.

The government plans to reorganize the firm on smaller lines after selling two of the four shipyards and dismissing 6,000 workers. It would retain 2,500 workers.

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Franco-German Monetary Talks Reportedly Fail

BONN, Aug. 31 (Reuters)—West Germany and France still remain fundamentally divided over monetary policy, informed sources here said today.

The sources said this means that any common European initiative on the current monetary crisis is unlikely in the immediate future.

They were commenting on the two-day monetary talks in Paris which ended today between State Secretary Johann Baptist Schoellhorn and senior French Finance Ministry officials. There was no official comment on the talks.

The sources said the two sides discussed various possible solutions to the international monetary situation, but failed to reach any accord or rapprochement.

To Overcome Domestic Opposition

Norway Appeals for Special EEC Terms

By Thomas J. Hamilton OSLO, Aug. 31 (NYT)—Norway's minority Socialist government is appealing to members of the European Economic Community to grant special terms that will permit it to overcome the last-ditch opposition of most Norwegian farmers and fishermen to EEC membership.

The issue has aroused more intense feeling here than anything since Norway's decision, despite the danger arising from its common frontier with the Soviet Union, to join the North Atlantic alliance in 1949.

Thus far the outcome is unpredictable, for the conditions for Norway's admission to the Common Market will not be fixed until negotiations at foreign minister level begin in Brussels in late October.

Assuming that they are successful, the government has promised not to submit such an explosive issue to parliament without prior acceptance in a national referendum that would probably be held next spring.

Following the lead of Britain, which for decades has been Nor-

way's leading trading partner, Norway applied for membership in 1962 and resubmitted the application in 1967.

Main Trade Partners Since three-fourths of Norway's foreign trade is with the EEC and the other countries that have now applied for membership or some form of association, most Norwegian economists believe the country cannot stay out of Britain's fold.

However, Per Bekker, Norway's commerce minister, made it clear in a recent interview that public opinion will not permit Norwegian membership unless the members grant an exception to the rule forbidding the continuance of subsidies to farmers.

It is equally essential, he said, to obtain an exception from the requirement that Norway permit EEC fishermen to operate within Norwegian coastal waters.

About half of Norwegian territory is north of the Arctic Circle, and only 3.1 percent of the total area is suitable for crops. Farm subsidies are necessary to prevent the virtual depopulation of the northern and coastal areas, Mr. Bekker said.

Many Norwegian farmers have to take out their fishing boats to supplement their income. They are all the more unwilling to share their coastal waters because they fish on a smaller scale than British and German competitors.

Mr. Bekker conceded that preliminary negotiations in Brussels have already revealed that the Six are reluctant to grant exceptions on either issue because that would constitute a dangerous precedent.

He insisted, however, that the value of the products involved was small and that an exception would be justified.

The latest Norwegian public opinion poll showed a slight increase in sentiment in favor of EEC membership, with 38 percent in favor, another 2 percent in favor if exemptions are granted, 30 percent opposed, and 27 percent undecided.

However, a considerable proportion of Premier Trygve Bratteli's Socialist party, which returned to power last spring, is reported against membership. The Centrist, or Agrarian party, is leading the campaign against membership.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Table of international stock exchange trading data, including columns for foreign stock symbols, prices, and volume.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value statements shown are supplied by the Funds listed. Publishers maintain complete frequency of quotations supplied to the I.H.T. daily.

Table of international fund advertisements, listing various fund names and their net asset values.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Table of U.S. commodity prices for various goods like wheat, corn, soybeans, and cotton.

Market Summary

Table summarizing market activity, including most active stocks and commodities.

New Highs and Lows

Table listing new high and low prices for various stocks.

U.S. Commodity Prices (continued)

Continuation of U.S. commodity prices table, including more detailed data for various commodities.

Market Summary (continued)

Continuation of market summary table, listing additional active stocks and market indicators.

New Highs and Lows (continued)

Continuation of new highs and lows table, listing more stock price movements.

Advertisement for Bancada, Moraes & Co. Bankers, featuring a logo and text about banking services in Portugal.

Advertisement for British Plane Firm, highlighting their commercial aircraft division and services.

Large advertisement for Dow Jones Averages, featuring a logo and text about the Dow Jones Industrial Average.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'New York Stock Exchange Trading' and 'Over-the-Counter'.

Table of international stock and bond trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Stocks and Bonds' and 'Over-the-Counter'.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table of international bonds traded in Europe, listing various bond issues and their prices.

European Gold Markets

Table of European gold markets, listing gold prices and market activity.

Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo exchange trading data, listing various stock and bond prices.

MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A. advertisement, including contact information and a list of services.

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario advertisement, featuring a \$100,000,000 bond offering and a list of participating financial institutions.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American stock exchange trading with columns for stock names, prices, and volume. Includes sections for -1971 Stocks and High/Low, and -1970 Stocks and High/Low.

Table of international stock exchange trading with columns for stock names, prices, and volume. Includes sections for -1971 Stocks and High/Low, and -1970 Stocks and High/Low.

Do you need assistance in processing and securing construction and/or permanent financing? We have the latest and most complete lenders that are presently committed...

European Markets

Table of European market closing prices in local currencies for various cities like Amsterdam, Brussels, and London.

Mutual Funds

Table of mutual fund closing prices as of August 31, 1971, listing various fund names and their prices.

Advertisement for City Bank, featuring the slogan 'People are making money speculating in stamps are you?' and contact information for Mr. P. G. Sorenson.

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Table of Toronto stock closing prices as of August 31, 1971, listing various stock names and their prices.

Table of foreign stock indices for various countries including Amsterdam, London, and Zurich, showing today's price and percentage change.

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Advertisement for Bank Wiedemann & Co. AG, located in Zurich, Switzerland, with contact information.

Table of mutual fund closing prices as of August 31, 1971, listing various fund names and their prices.

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Advertisement for Wall St. featuring the slogan 'Did you lose a paper fortune yesterday? Make a killing in cocoa? Find out in the daily Wall St. listings in the Tribune.'

Advertisement for 'Audience-conscious Airlines' with the slogan 'lines place more advertising in the Herald Tribune than in any other European newspaper.'

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American Stock Exchange Trading with columns for High, Low, Last, and Net Change for various stocks.

Table of international stock exchange trading with columns for High, Low, Last, and Net Change for various international stocks.

REAL ESTATE & BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Advertisement for PORTUGAL featuring a coat of arms and text: 'If you are interested in Tourist Investments', 'TORRALTA - Club Internacional de Férias, S. A. R. L.', 'Avenida Duque de Loulé, 66-A', 'Lisbon - Portugal'.

Advertisement for PELTO OIL COMPANY: 'All of these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.', '1,250,000 SHARES', 'SERIES A COMMON STOCK, \$1 PAR VALUE', listing various financial institutions.

Real estate and business opportunities section including: 'RESIDENCE FOR RENT', 'BAHAMAS REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT', 'REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES'.

Large advertisement for the International Herald Tribune: 'On a 6-month subscription you save \$6.00 to \$21.00', 'at the 25% DISCOUNT', 'for new subscriptions only', 'THESE ARE THE SPECIAL REDUCED RATES', 'Mail This Order Form Today'.



Hiatt Fight

Downing's for 16th

the plate umpire, Earlter, fined Willie Montanez \$50 the Phil's outfielder threw at and batting helmet after being called third strike.

Clarence Gaston, who hit a two-run homer in the first, doubled home the tie-breaking run in the eighth to give San Diego a 4-3 victory over Cincinnati and a split of a twilight-night doubleheader at Cincinnati. The Reds won the opener, 2-1, when Lee May led off the eighth with his 37th homer. May also drove in the first run with a first-inning single. Before the game, the Reds retired Sparky Anderson as manager for one season.

Lou Brock scampered from third base with the tie-breaking run on a wild pitch by left-hander Jerry Koosman with two out in the seventh inning to give St. Louis a 3-2 victory over New York. Brock singled and raced to second when a bad relay from leftfielder Cleon Jones sailed into short rightfield. Brock went to third on Ted Sizemore's infield hit.

Major League Standings

Table with columns for National League Eastern Division and Western Division, listing teams like Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, and Montreal with their respective records.

Tuesday Expos Set Record In Split With Cubs

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (UPI).—The Montreal Expos set a club record for most runs in one inning, scoring eight times in the sixth to grab an 8-1 lead over the Chicago Cubs in the nightcap of a doubleheader today which was called after six innings because of darkness. The Cubs scored the opener, 7-6, on Don Kessinger's tenth-inning, bases-loaded single with none out.

RED SMITH

Pie Traynor Revisited

NEW YORK—The first big league baseball player I ever met was Pie Traynor. After the 1928 season he visited St. Louis for a hunting expedition with Heinie Meine, who eked out the modest wage he made as a pitcher by running a she-bear on the far south side. A new boy in the St. Louis Star's sports department, I went out to interview the Pirates' star third baseman.

Traynor was the best third baseman I ever saw. Watching this broad-shouldered 6-footer charge a slow bouncer to the left of the mound and throw from the grass tops was like looking over the mammoth Frank Howard, and Billy Cox may have been his equal in the field, and Brooks Robinson comes closest to him in all-around excellence, but Traynor outdid them by 45 to 80 points. He batted 320 over 17 seasons, hit over 300 ten times in 12 consecutive years (with 365 in 1930) and in seven of those years he batted in more than 100 runs.

No truer gentleman ever wore spikes. That wasn't why they gave a bash for him in Pittsburgh's Three Rivers Stadium last night before a game with the Phillies; usually these rites are conducted in the hope of stimulating ticket sales. Still, if you like baseball and people, it's comforting to note that there are some guys in the game who would come off well even in a book by Jim Bouton.

'Little Miss Cool' Evert Is a Clay Bird

By Mark Asher

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (WFP).—Chris Evert, the 16-year-old heroine of the recent Wightman Cup tennis matches, is scheduled to receive an award at Forest Hills, N.Y., during the U.S. Open. Her parents already have made arrangements for Frank Froehling, a fellow Fort Lauderdale, Fla., resident, to accept for her.



Chris Evert winning at South Orange

"We're not trying to be doomsdayers but we're just trying to be realistic," Mrs. James Evert was quoted as saying. "It's a good chance she won't do very well on grass and, if that's the case, we want to get her back in school as soon as possible."

Miss Evert's forte is slow-court tennis and she has proved her mastery of the necessary ground strokes. In addition to her two singles victories against Great Britain in the Wightman Cup, the teen-ager holds victories on clay over most of the world's top women players.

Asked about her parents' plans for her award, Miss Evert said: "They just like to say that, so if I'm out of the tournament early they won't be disappointed. And if I do well they will be surprised. I hope to get through a couple of rounds at Forest Hills. That'll still be good for me."

Miss Evert plays Edda Buding of West Germany in the first round. If form follows, her opponents in future rounds would be, in order, Mary Ann Eisel, Françoise Durr, Wightman Cup victor Virginia Wade, Billie Jean King and Rosemary Casals.

Tennis on fast surfaces is not as easy for Miss Evert because the daughter of tennis pro Jim Evert still lacks the power necessary for the serve-and-volley style of grass-court tennis.

Although she has never seen Evonne Goolagong of Australia, the 19-year-old Wimbledon champion, Miss Evert's comparison of their games serves as a good example of why Miss Evert is so successful on clay and Miss Goolagong so successful on grass.

"From what I've heard," Miss Evert noted, "she is a good mover, a good athlete. It

comes easy to her. It doesn't come as easy to me. Like the physical condition. She's a lot taller and she's built more like an athlete. I'm still growing (5-foot-4 and 108 pounds).

"Her game's primarily serve-and-volley and mine's defensive. Our games are almost the opposites of each other. She doesn't have good ground strokes, but my serve isn't that good. My serve just doesn't come as natural as ground strokes do. I think I need to get stronger, probably by gaining weight, because I don't have much power behind my serve."

Bating Her Serve Miss Evert rates her serve as "not weak, but medium. I won't win points like ace, but the other person won't put it away either."

After she is eliminated at Forest Hills, Miss Evert says, she will have to work on her serve during breaks from school work at St. Thomas Aquinas in Fort Lauderdale. She will take a 90 academic average into her junior year.

Chiefs Beat Jets on Podolak's 2d Score

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Ed Podolak's one-yard touchdown plunge with 6:38 remaining enabled the Kansas City Chiefs, plagued by penalties and five pass interceptions, to pull out a 21-16 National Football League exhibition victory over the New York Jets last night.

of the interceptions, hit wide receiver Otis Taylor on a 51-yard bomb to the Jets' 12, setting up Kansas City's decisive touchdown. Podolak carried three straight times before diving over left tackle for the winning touchdown.

NFL Giants Revive Question Of Responsibility to the Fans

By Robert Lipsyte

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT).—Thirteen years ago, when the Dodgers and the Giants left New York for California, the sports fan was notified that the local franchise, like love and life, was not forever. The news went down very hard; some wept silently, others raged at perfidious management, a few saw the end of America, "as we have come to know it," which was perfectly true. By and large, that move was a very fortunate one for the teams involved, for the game of baseball and for the country: It made the pastime truly national, brought the major leagues to millions of Americans for the first time and presumably enriched the O'Malleys and the Stonehams.

one-yard scoring dive in the second quarter staked the Chiefs to a 14-0 halftime edge. Linebacker Larry Grantman intercepted a Mike Livingston pass less than three minutes into the third period and dashed eight yards for the Jets' only touchdown. Bobby Howfield kicked four field goals for New York.

The football Giants' long-awaited and recently announced move would hardly be worth mentioning in the same context except that it revived many of the questions people had been asking since 1958: What is a ball club's responsibility to its fans and city or region and what should a local government be willing to do to keep or get a major league franchise?

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Hardly Moving Physically, the Giants are barely moving away. An express bus through the Lincoln Tunnel will be far more pleasant than that packed, jurching subway ride for many customers, and others will find the drive to the Hackensack Meadowlands no more difficult than through the knotted traffic around Yankee Stadium early on a Sunday afternoon. On their own terms, the Giants are absolutely justified: They are now tenants in a second-rate ball park unsuited to football in an unpleasant neighborhood with inadequate parking and few of the other facilities—restaurants, bars, parking, movie theaters—that could make a ball game a family holiday.

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The Italian quartet clocked 4:30.73 with East Germany second and defending champion West Germany third. Vanterden covered the 100-kilometer motor-paced event in 1 hour 59 minutes 24.82 seconds to beat Jacob Oudkerk of the Netherlands with Italy's Domenico Lillo third. The 28-year-old Belgian averaged 75.99 kilometers an hour.

Emotionally, however, the Giants' move may have a profound effect: They are joining the rest of middle-class America out of the dirty, dangerous cities. East and west, fortunes or political careers are tied to the city. The Giants' management may very well be selfish, callous and ungrateful, as Mayor John V. Lindsay said. While the emigration of civil servants and small businesses can be ignored or tucked into statistics, there is no hiding this: Born and raised here, deeply involved in the city's sporting and business life, the Giants can't bear to live here any more, either.

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Monday's Line Scores

Table listing National League and American League game results, including scores for teams like St. Louis, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Montreal, Oakland, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Milwaukee, and Baltimore.

Among Lindsay's rhetorical charges and threats was one sweet old song—"In taking this action, the Giant management crossed the line that distinguishes a sport from a business." Boston, Milwaukee and Seattle, among others, sang that song as a club left for a better stadium, tax package or television market. It is basically the cry of the scorned lover who knows a nasty secret: If I can't have you, baby, no one will, so I'm calling the FBI, the IRS and the draft board.

In this case, the fickle lover's point of vulnerability is the exemption enjoyed by sports from any of the federal antitrust laws. Cities and states have been in bed with the leagues on this, not because a home team brings jobs and jobs to the populace, but because franchisees and stadiums are extremely useful to banks, insurance companies and real estate interests.

For the average fan, shut out of live football attendance by high prices and closed subscription lists, the move is irrelevant. New York will be blacked out during Giant home games anyway.

The recovery of Greg Cook, an outstanding rookie two years ago from shoulder operations has been slow so Virgil Carter, a Chicago and Buffalo castoff, will play quarterback again. Carter, who likes to run, surprised the conference but they will be waiting for him this time. A preseason victory over Detroit was, said Bob Trumpy, "a shot in the arm. They humiliated us last year."

Best players: Trumpy, te; Lemar Parrish, qb; Bill Bergey, mlb. Best rookie: Ken Anderson, qb.

PITTSBURGH STEELERS A high finish for Pittsburgh is predicted on a good year for the quarterback, big Terry Bradshaw, who has physical skills as a runner and passer as good as anyone's. The Steelers, seeking receivers from Bradshaw, have a proved one in Ron Sanklin and an unproved one, Frank Lewis, the first draft choice.

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Barthes, Mrs. Gourlay Bow Graebner, Miss Evert Capture Tennis Titles

At St. Thomas Aquinas, she figures to be only the second-best member of her family on the school's varsity tennis team. She expects 17-year-old brother Drew to be No. 1 on a team of six that will probably include four girls.

She said her brother, who reportedly prefers running the 100-yard dash to playing tennis, "beats me on grass and hard courts. But I'll beat him on clay."

Girls Can Play "I hear they just passed a rule that girls can play," she said. "It's weird, but we'd have a good team. My brother will probably be No. 1; I'll be No. 2 and my sister (Jeanne, national 14-and-under champion) No. 3. There's also Lela Flood and Karen Siefert. It sounds funny, the team might have another boy, but I doubt it."

The junior programs in Fort Lauderdale develop good boys and girls on the tennis court. "But the good junior boys don't go to the same high school," she said.

Miss Evert won the 16 and 14 titles in the past. She started playing tennis when she was 6, and the early start is one reason why she still uses a two-handed backhand. She was too weak for a one-handed backhand.

Peak Time She wants to avoid reaching her peak too early, as happened to Peaches Bartkovic, one of the best-known U.S. junior stars in a decade. She wants to reach her peak in her early or middle 20s so she can play professional tennis into her late 20s.

Miss Evert showed her maturity—she is known as "Little Miss Cool"—at Cleveland when she was named the most valuable player in the Wightman Cup.

"The press selects the recipient. When Miss Evert accepted the award, she said nothing and started to walk away. The gallery chanted, 'Speech, speech.' So she turned around, came back, said, 'Thank you, press,' and walked away again.

"I didn't have any idea (that she would get the award) until the last minute," Miss Evert said. "What was I going to say? I just said the first thing that came into my mind. The people started laughing. 'What was I going to say?'"

Dutch Cyclist Captures Pro Sprint Crown

VARSE, Italy, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Leijn Loovesseijn of the Netherlands won the professional sprint title at the world cycling championships tonight by beating Robert Van Lancker of Belgium in straight heats in the final.

Loovesseijn clocked 11.53 seconds and 11.09 over the final 200 meters of each heat, the finishing sprint. Italy's Giordano Turri won the bronze medal although he was unable to receive his award following an accident. He collided in a heat for the bronze medal with defending champion Gordon Johnson of Australia, who was disqualified. Turri hit the concrete track and was carried off on a stretcher. The event was the last one in the eight-day meet.

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Bengals, Raiders Look Best in AFC Central, West

By William N. Wallace

(This is the second in a series evaluating the National Football League.)

American Conference CENTRAL DIVISION CINCINNATI BENGALS NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT).—Paul Brown, 63 years old on Sept. 7, is in his 37th year of coaching. In three years he has made division champions out of the Bengals, most of them young and very fast. "We're still pulling down the foundation, still building a solid team," says Brown.

The recovery of Greg Cook, an outstanding rookie two years ago from shoulder operations has been slow so Virgil Carter, a Chicago and Buffalo castoff, will play quarterback again. Carter, who likes to run, surprised the conference but they will be waiting for him this time. A preseason victory over Detroit was, said Bob Trumpy, "a shot in the arm. They humiliated us last year."

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Fassnacht Sets Swim Record

LANDSKRONA, Sweden, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Hans Fassnacht of West Germany broke the world record for the 200-meter butterfly at an international swimming meet today with a time of 2 minutes 33.3 seconds. He eclipsed the mark set by Mark Spitz of the United States in the National AAU championships at Houston last week by six-tenths of a second.

Fassnacht had set the European mark for the event at 2:04.5 Sunday in Group A European Cup competition.

Lotz Scores 1st Major Golf Victory by 2

By Deane McGowen

ETAHESHA Lake, N.Y., Aug. 31 (NYT).—John Lotz of Hayward, Calif., 30 years old and the father of a 3-week-old son he has not seen yet because of tour commitments, won the \$60,000 Concord open satellite golf tournament by two shots yesterday.

The husky Lotz finished the 36-hole final rounds of par 72 and 74 for a 72-hole total of 289 — one over par on the 7,300-yard course.

It was the first major victory of Lotz's seven years on the pro circuit, and the winning share of \$12,000 enabled him to exceed \$30,000 for the year.

R.H. Sikes of Fayetteville, Ark., who set a course record of 87 Sunday, finished with 291, tied for second place with Jim Wiechers of Napa, Calif. Sikes and Wiechers won \$5,850 apiece. Dick Crawford of Prairie Creek, Ark. tied for fourth place with Rick Massengale of Houston at 292.

Puttman Sets Mark

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31 (AP).—Emile Puttmans of Belgium broke the European record for the 3,000-meter run today, clocking 7 minutes 39.8 seconds. Puttmans, who set a world record for the two miles Aug. 21 at 6:17.8, shattered the mark held by East Germany's Harald Norpoth by 5.2 seconds.

WEST DIVISION OAKLAND RAIDERS Oakland's stockpiling of talent should pay handsome returns in the Super Bowl. At quarterback there is not only the old heroes, Daryle Lamonica and George Blanda, but Ken Stabler, a left-hander who could easily wind up the regular.

If Warren Wells should go to jail for parole violation, Rod Sherman or Edridge Dickey will do the job. The best running back, Hewitt Dixon, has a sore knee but add a rookie sensation, Clarence Davis. The line gained Bob Brown, best tackle in the game.

"We're leaving traditions behind us," says Jim Otto, the center who has started all the team's 154 games.

Best players: Ray Chester, te; B. Brown, qb; Otto, c; Dixon, rb; W. Brown, cb; Wells, wr. Best rookies: Davis, rb; Phil Villaplano, lb; Jack Tatum, t.

KANSAS CITY CHIEFS Kansas City's schedule is harder than Oakland's which will make the Chiefs' annual chase of the Raiders all the more difficult. The Chiefs will be one of the better teams, thanks to their defense. But they need to jazz up their offense, which scored only 26 touchdowns. This means eventual replacement of 36-year-old Len Dawson at quarterback, who does not hit the good receivers, such as Otis Taylor, as he once did.

New era Morris Stroud, a 6-foot-10 tight end, and Marvin Upshaw, whom the Browns let go for retired Jerry Mays, an all-pro, at defensive end.

Best players: Rich Jackson, de; Little, rb; Bill Thompson, cb. Best rookies: Harrison, wr; Lyle Alzado, de. (Next: The National Conference.)

